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# CANADA

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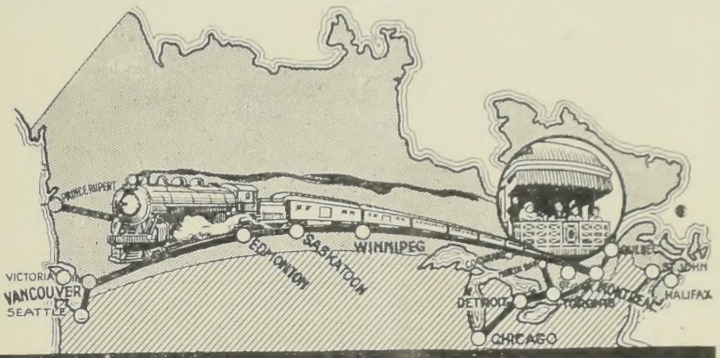


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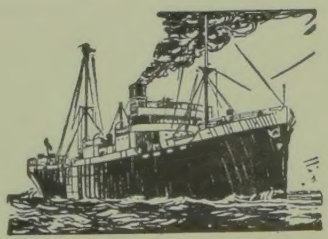

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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*(Via Cherbourg.)*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andania | ... ... Nov. 22 | Saxonia | ... ... | Dec. 22 |
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| Berengaria | ... ... Nov. 11 | Berengaria | ... ... | Dec. 2 |
| Mauretania | ... ... Nov. 18 | Antonia | ... ... | Dec. 6 |

### Liverpool to New York.

*(Via Queenstown.)*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laconia | ... ... Nov. 7 | Caronia | ... ... | Nov. 18 |
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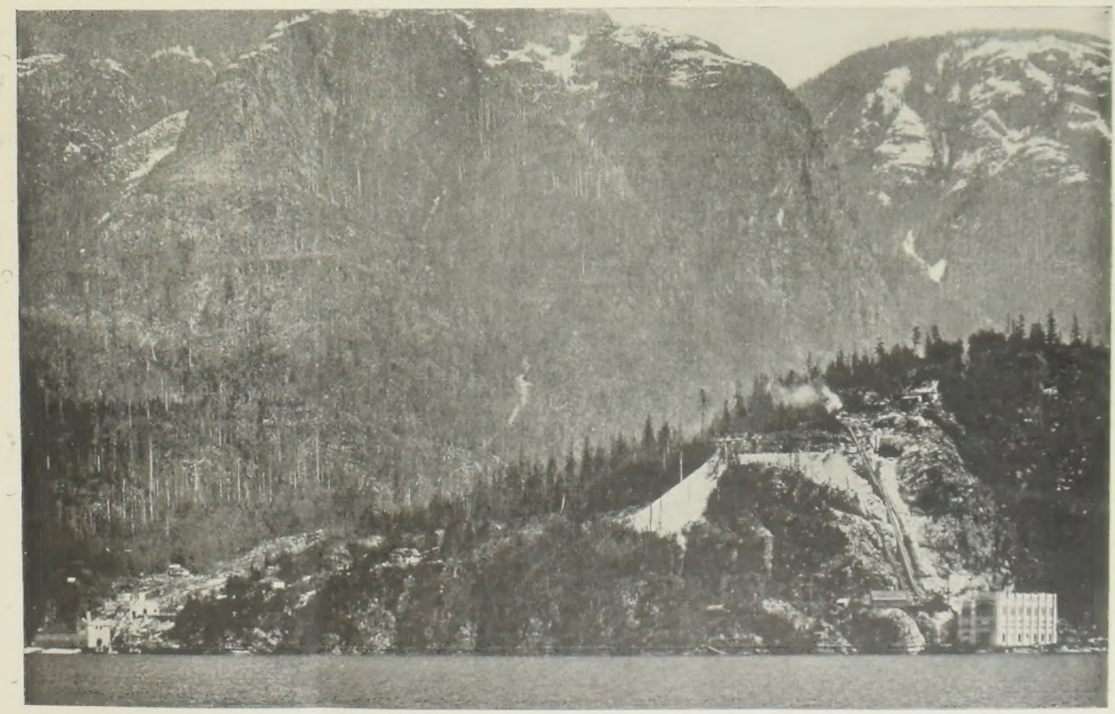

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**Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.**

**The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.**

**The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.**

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## INFLUENCES OF IMMIGRATION.

AMONG the several aspects of the immigration problem which have been so widely discussed in Canada of late, the influence of immigration in various ways upon the development of the Dominion has been prominent. It has, indeed, naturally been the determining factor in bringing about a more enlightened view than has for some time been predominant.

Only in certain Labour circles is there any substantial opposition to immigration on a large scale. The interests of the industrial workers, as a matter of fact, are being carefully looked after by the Dominion Government. Only agricultural and domestic workers are encouraged to go to Canada at the present time; though we hope that before very long the wider opportunities offered in the Dominion will be admitted and recognised by the authorities. With the exception of some of the less far-seeing of the Western farmers, the beneficent influence of a sound immigration policy is recognised among those concerned in agriculture.

The *Grain Growers' Guide*, the leading agricultural organ of the West, recently replied to a question why immigration and land settlement should be promoted at a time when many farmers have been finding it hard to make ends meet. Pointing out the advantages to the farming community from increased land settlement, the *Guide* said:—

> The filling up of the vacant spaces in the three Prairie Provinces means a richer and fuller rural life. One of the complaints of the farmers is the burden of taxation; a wider distribution of taxation is the only means of reducing that burden. Municipal and school district improvements are necessary, and the more there are to share them the less the individual burden will be. It is easier to carry out co-operative enterprises with a large number of members than with a small number. Anyone who has had experience of rural life knows there is more activity, more intercourse, more of that getting together and doing things together that is so necessary to secure the best in human relations, in the better than in the poorer settled parts of the country. Given progressively improving economic conditions, more population for the land is the finest thing that can happen for those already on the land in this country, and the better economic conditions must come.

The financial consideration, on both its national and personal sides, hinted at above, is a weighty one from a Canadian point of view. The connection between national finance and development, on the one hand, and immigration, on the other, is fairly obvious. As Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance, pointed out the other day, Canada's future obligations can be met only by greatly increased production, and this implies an increase in the body of production. It has been estimated that the public debt of Canada amounts to $517.85 per head. By doubling the population this would, of course, be reduced to one-half its present amount. The need for increased settlement, from the point of view of the inhabitants of the Western Provinces, is well shown by the following figures of the per capita expenditure of the Provincial Governments in 1921 (reading from West to East):—British Columbia, $29.08; Alberta, $22.28; Manitoba, $16.49; Saskatchewan, $16.04; Ontario, $9.71; Nova Scotia, $8.88; New Brunswick, $8.69; Prince Edward Island, $7.76; Quebec, $6.19. In regarding these figures, the liabilities of the Provincial Governments, in respect of the immense territories they have to administer, must naturally be kept in view.

The great and growing burden of debt in Europe is one of the most decisive factors with those resident in the Old World in deciding to seek a fresh home in the New. It is estimated that the debt per head in Canada is considerably less than half of that in the Mother Country, while in the case of Continental countries it is, of course, heavier still. The question, therefore of taxation—that bugbear of modern life—is one that may well weigh with the would-be emigrant in favour of Canada.

—* *—

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

**Empire Trade Development.**

We welcome the appearance in Mr. Bonar Law's election address of the development of Empire trade as one of the planks of his platform, and that of the members of his Government. The new Prime Minister has all along been one of those who have emphasised the opportunities that lie in fostering trade with the Dominions Overseas, rather than with foreign countries, and especially those in Europe which have suffered the full blast of the storm. In his address to the electors of Central Glasgow he says that the method of helping trade, which seems to him most helpful, is the development of trade within the Empire itself. "The markets which, for the time at least, as a consequence of the war, we have lost in Europe, can best be replaced by further development of trade with oversea countries, and especially of trade within the British Empire."

Mr. Bonar Law has accepted the suggestion which Lord Long made a few months ago for the holding of an Empire Economic Conference. The new Government, he says, propose immediately to consult the Governments of the self-governing Dominions, and if

they approve, to summon, as early as possible, such a conference, "with the view of finding in what way by mutual co-operation we can best develop the vast trade which, in my opinion, the resources of the Empire admit."

This is certainly a more far-reaching endeavour than the "very fine scheme" of trade credits which Mr. Lloyd George—who declared the other day that "our surest trade is the trade we have with our own Empire"—says was recently prepared by Sir Alfred Mond, and in the main approved by his Cabinet.

* * *

**Labour Conference and Emigration.**

The subject of emigration and immigration was discussed by the International Labour Conference at Geneva last Saturday, and was productive of an animated debate. As we have previously indicated, the aspect to which attention was chiefly devoted was that of statistics. In presenting the report of the Committee which had been considering the question, Mr. Tom Moore, one of the Canadian delegates, said it was hoped that the report would be a beginning, and would pave the way to further consideration of the more important questions connected with emigration in years to come.

The result of the debate is that the Conference has instructed the International Labour Office to make every effort to facilitate national co-ordination in migration statistics, with particular attention to the importance of the classification of ages in the following classes: Under 15 years, from 15 to 25 years, from 25 to 45 years, and above 55 years. The British delegates preferred to give no undertaking with regard to uniform information for identity papers or common methods for recording statistical information, on the ground of present conditions, and of the economies being effected in the public service. The Conference adopted a further resolution in favour of the continuation of the collaboration of the Labour Office with the League of Nations with reference to the traffic in women and children.

* * *

**Empire Exhibition Policy.**

As we anticipated, the criticism of the attitude of the management of the British Empire Exhibition, to which we alluded last week, has been engaging the attention of the Executive Council. A statement by the Duke of Devonshire, the chairman, shows that they are anxious to disarm this criticism. "The whole purpose of the Exhibition," says this official statement, "is to demonstrate the variety and wealth of the resources of the Empire." It is hinted that "difficulties of detail may be encountered from time to time," but at a recent meeting with the High Commissioners of the Dominions, the Duke assured them that the Executive Council would "endeavour to give practical evidence of their belief in the adequacy of those resources by utilising them to the utmost possible extent." We should have preferred the statement without the qualifying phrase: anything not coming from Imperial sources would be quite out of place at an Empire Exhibition.

The Executive Council have further endeavoured to carry the Dominions with them and to secure their closest co-operation. They have invited the High Commissioners and the Chairmen of the Group Committees for the Colonies and Protectorates to become members of the Executive Council, and the former, with the latter as alternative members, to become members of the Management Committee. In addition, they have resolved that "the policy of the Executive Council being that the materials and supplies required for the service of the Exhibition shall be produced within the Empire," a sub-committee should be appointed consisting of three representatives of the Executive Council, two members nominated by the High Commissioners, and one representing the Colonies and Protectorates "to report upon the best method of achieving this end." It would be to the advantage of the Exhibition, if they could secure the co-operation of the Agents-General, as well as of the High Commissioners.

**Canada and the British Industries Fair.**

The inclusion of Canadian sections in the British Industries Fair (February 19 to March 2, 1923) marks another forward step in the development of Canada's export trade. The Fair—the ninth organised by the Department of Overseas Trade—has by now become an established factor in making the quality and characteristics of British manufactures better known, and it is attended by merchants and buyers from all over the world.

At both the London and the Birmingham sections of the Fair, it has now been arranged, Canada will be represented. A week or two ago the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London undertook to be responsible for a Birmingham section, and now it has decided similarly with regard to the exhibition at the White City. The Chamber, still in its early days, is to be congratulated upon its courage and enterprise, and it is to be hoped that it will receive from Canada the support it deserves in this further effort to make Canadian products known throughout the world. The willingness shown by the Department of Overseas Trade, in co-operating with the Chamber in this way, is of good augury for the success of the innovation. Canadian firms desirous of participating in the Fair would be well advised to lose no time in communicating with the secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

* * *

**Sir Henry Thornton.**

The good wishes expressed at Tuesday night's Canada Club dinner in London are typical of the feelings entertained towards Sir Henry Thornton by all Canadians. The comments of the Canadian Press on his appointment as President of the Canadian National Railways have been of a friendly and cordial character. There can be no doubt that he enters upon his new duties with the utmost good will of the people of the Dominion.

Sir Henry is generally recognised to be a practical man of great organising ability and administrative power, and on every hand there has been shown a readiness to give him free scope in his big task, unfettered by petty jealousies. It is what the Canadian National Railways are entitled to; Sir Henry himself asks nothing more.

* * *

**The Ownership of "The Times."**

The ownership of *The Times* is generally recognised as more than a matter of merely journalistic interest or domestic concern. Throughout the whole of the Empire the settlement of its future ownership has been closely awaited. The announcement that the proprietorship has passed into the hands of Mr. John Walter and Major Astor has been generally hailed with satisfaction, as ensuring the continuance of its traditional policy.

This conclusion has not been reached without keen competition. The late Lord Northcliffe did not actually become the governing proprietor until two months before his death, when he acquired Mr. Walter's Ordinary shares. It has been well known that Lord Rothermere was anxious to take his brother's place, and several syndicates were in process of formation to secure the shares. Lord Northcliffe, however, in his will, directed that Mr. Walter should have the first offer of his shares, although only at the best price obtainable. The settlement of the ownership in the hands of Mr. Walter and Major Astor is understood to have been mainly the work of Sir Campbell Stuart, the managing director of *The Times*. Upon the success of the arrangement that has been arrived at, Sir Campbell will receive the congratulations of his Canadian fellow-countrymen.

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## IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

### Sir G. McLaren Brown on British Settlers.

Speaking in Montreal on Thursday of last week, Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declared that indisputably and beyond cavil the main reason why proper immigration to Canada had fallen away so seriously was because of the lack of active propaganda. On the one hand, he said, vast and rich Canada was crying out for more population, while on the other hand, Europe was overcrowded with people only too anxious to emigrate. In face of these facts, why was the Canadian population practically stationary? One reason was that the Canadian immigration regulations were not entirely satisfactory, while Sir George Brown declared he was speaking from his own personal knowledge when he asserted that the impression was firmly fixed in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe to-day that Canada did not want any more people.

Owing to general difficulties and extremely high taxation, Sir George Brown continued, many thousands of good potential settlers were eager to migrate from Britain and settle in other parts of the Empire; young people were wanting the best environment in which to make a start in life and where the future of their children would be assured; while vast numbers of people with fixed incomes, suffering privations through high taxation, would be anxious to come to Canada if they were convinced that they could secure better advantages.

Sir George corrected the fallacy that Great Britain was unable to supply agriculturists (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), pointing out that 75 per cent. of the people were only a generation or two removed from agricultural forefathers. The love of the land was bred in their bones, but British conditions forced them to leave the agricultural life. There were suitable prospects of success in the agricultural life offered by Canada, and they would gladly come to Canada and return to the land.

—* *—

## THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

A forecast of the provisions of the Bill for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, published in the *Daily Mail*, is as follows:—

Steers will be closely inspected before shipment, again on board ship by veterinary surgeons, and finally by officers of the British Ministry of Agriculture on landing. This is to be followed by six days' detention, as now applies to Irish cattle.

As regards heifers which might be used for breeding purposes, all imported animals are to be subjected to the tuberculin test.

—* *—

## MONTREAL EDITOR'S ARREST ORDERED.

On the motion of the Premier (Hon. L. A. Taschereau), the Quebec Legislature has ordered the arrest of Mr. John H. Roberts, editor of *The Axe*, a Montreal weekly publication, on a charge of "violating the honour of the Legislature." The article over which the action has been taken (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) dealt with the death of Blanche Garneau, a young Quebec girl who was found dead two years ago in one of the public parks. In the course of the article the names of two members of the Legislature were mentioned.

—* *—

## MONTREAL'S CROSS OF SACRIFICE.

On Mount Royal, Montreal, on Monday, a Cross of Sacrifice was unveiled by the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Militia, with imposing religious and military ceremonials.

The Montreal cross is unique in Canada, since it marks the cementing of the union of French and English-speaking soldiers in the mutual sacrifice of the Great War (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent). The services of dedication were bilingual, the English portion being rendered by the Protestant Bishop of Montreal, and the French by Canon Sylvestre, the distinguished French-Canadian chaplain, representing the Archbishop, while the inscriptions on the cross, which is placed across the boundary of the Catholic and Protestant cemeteries, are on the one side English and on the other French.

—* *—

The negotiations for establishing a commercial agreement between France and Canada—at which the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, is representing Canada—were opened at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris on Monday.

The Red Cross liner *Silvia*, from St. John's, on her regular call at Halifax, N.S., last week, landed her liquor stores so that she could go on to New York. She will pick up the stores on her return trip (says Reuter's Halifax correspondent). This initiates the practice of Canadian ships making Halifax a liquor depot when proceeding to American waters.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

The following candidates of Canadian birth or with Canadian associations or interests have been adopted to contest the British constituencies noted against their names (*denotes former Member):—

Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law* (U.), Central Glasgow; Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara* (N.L.), North-West Camberwell; Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery* (U.), Sparkbrook, Birmingham; Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood* (N.L.), Sunderland; Maurice Alexander (N.L.), South-East Southwark; O. A. Minns (L.), Streatham; Hon. Donald Howard (U.), Northern Cumberland; Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely* (N.L.), Ilkeston, Derby; J. E. Molson* (U.), Lindsay, Gainsborough; W. Grant Morden* (U.), Brentford and Chiswick; Sir J. Norton Griffiths* (U.), Wandsworth; Sir Newton Moore* (U.), North Islington; P. A. Hurd* (U.), Frome, Somerset; Sir Stewart Coats* (U.), Eastern Surrey; Sir W. D. Mitchell Cotts (N.L.), Western Isles, Inverness-shire; Sir Thomas Fisher (N.L.), North Portsmouth.

The following members of the Imperial Press party who visited Canada in 1920 are candidates: T. E. Naylor* (Lab.), South-East Southwark; Sir Charles Starmer (L.), Cleveland, Yorkshire; Sir Arthur Holbrook* (U.), Basingstoke, Hampshire; Sir Harry Brittain* (U.), Acton, Middlesex; Lord Apsley (U.), Southampton.

—* *—

## OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Dr. Roderick MacNeill (82), one of the oldest medical men and Masons in the Province.

At Amherst, N.S.—Mr. W. S. Porteous (85).

At Montreal.—Mr. J. Albert Lamry (44), a prominent dry goods merchant; Mr. Andrew Purcell (79); Miss Helen Walker (34), daughter of Mr. W. S. Walker, K.C.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Henry P. Borden, C.E. (50), a well-known civil engineer, formerly with the C.P.R.; Mr. David A. Lafortune (74), M.P. for Jacques Cartier, P.Q., and Crown Prosecutor; Mr. Henry Morris (74), formerly a well-known marksman at the Bisley Meetings, who settled in Canada in 1869; Mr. Arthur Durocher (47), a well-known bond broker.

At Toronto.—Mr. Marmaduke Rawlinson (70), President of M. Rawlinson, Ltd., a former member of the City Council and an active citizen; Mr. Robert A. Lyon (49), senior partner in the stockbrokerage firm of Lyon and Co.; Mr. William James Hill (68), Registrar of Deeds for York County.

At Port Hope.—Mr. Seth Soper Smith (80), a prominent lawyer and U.E.L.

At Kingston.—Lt.-Col. George H. Hunter, for many years O.C. the old 47th Regiment, and a well-known county magistrate.

At Victoria.—Mr. William Wilson, head of W. and J. Wilson, a well-known British Columbian, who was a member of the Provincial House in the late '70's. Mr. Wilson, who was over 80, was a brother-in-law of the late Mrs. J. H. Turner. His sons, four of whom are living in Victoria, are interested in large industrial concerns. His daughter, the widow of the Rev. J. Church, also lives there. Also at Victoria, Rev. J. L. Batty, a native of Yorkshire, who had spent thirty years in Canada.

At Atlantic City, U.S.A.—Mr. James Hardy, F.C.A., of the Toronto firm of Jenkins and Hardy, chartered accountants.

—* *—

Canada is being consulted by the Swiss Federal Council with a view to their receiving some of the Swiss unemployed.

The Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have been invited to a Conference of the Dominion Government early in November to report on the question of the natural resources of the Western Provinces.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.*

### BIRTHS.

CLOW.—At Medicine Hat, Alberta, on October 7, the wife of Andw. B. Clow, barrister, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BLYTH—BARDSLEY.—On October 25, at All Saints' Church, W. Southbourne, by the Rev. J. E. Kelsall, assisted by the Revd. — Annand, Rural Dean, George Herbert Blyth, of Vancouver, to Beryl Charlotte Crouch Bardsley, Greystones, Bracken Road, Southbourne.

KIRBY—TURNER.—On October 24, at St. James's Church, Birkdale, by the Rev. Canon Lancelot, Eric William, only son of the late E. G. Kirby, of Calgary, Alberta, to Delicia Wright, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy W. Turner, of Birkdale.

MATSON—SIMONDS.—At Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, on August 7, J. T. Matson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. B. Matson, of Esquimault, B.C., to Cicely, only daughter of Colonel C. B. Simonds, D.S.O., late R.A., and Mrs. Simonds.

### DEATHS.

RUSSELL.—At Vancouver, B.C., on October 24, Adam Lothian Russell, late managing director, Evans Coleman and Evans, Ltd., Vancouver.

STEVENSON.—At Hamilton, Ontario, suddenly, October 5, Tom Wilson Stevenson, eldest son of the late Robert Stevenson, merchant, Gorebridge.

WARD.—On October 21, at Duncan, B.C., Crosbie Charles, youngest surviving son of the late Hon. Somerset Ward.

# NEW C.N.R. PRESIDENT HONOURED.

## Canada Club's Dinner to Sir Henry W. Thornton.

A LARGE gathering of members and guests of the Canada Club in London gave a hearty send-off to Sir Henry Thornton, the new President of the Canadian National Railways, at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday evening. The committee and hon. secretary of the Club are as usual to be congratulated upon the excellence of the menu and other arrangements, and those present had the pleasure of hearing speeches much above the average of postprandial oratory, and relieved by a delightful vein of humour.

The Hon. Peter C. Larkin, High Commissioner, who presided, after reading letters of apology for their unavoidable absence on the Continent from the Hons. W. S. Fielding, L. A. Lapointe, and J. Murdock, and also one from Lord Blyth, stated that he had been asked to read the following cable received by Mr. William Phillips, European Superintendent of the Canadian National Railways, from Mr. R. P. Ormsby, Secretary of the Board of Directors: "Directors very much interested in Canada Club's dinner in honour of Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., the President and Chairman of Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry may feel assured that on his arrival in Canada he will receive a hearty welcome and loyal support from directors." The reading of the cable gave evident pleasure to the newly-appointed President.

C.N.R. BRIDGE ACROSS THE RED RIVER, WINNIPEG.

### The High Commissioner.

The HON. P. C. LARKIN, in proposing the health of Sir Henry Thornton, said:—

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to propose the health of our guest, whom we can welcome as a new citizen of the Dominion. Sir Henry comes from the great nation to the south—brothers in blood and, indeed, in all that constitutes brotherhood. He rendered his native country great service, and since has worked hard and successfully in the land of his forefathers. The position which Sir Henry Thornton has now assumed in Canada is one of vast importance to Canadians and, indeed, to the world.

"I think I might be forgiven if I give a slight resumé of how two great railway systems came into the possession of the Government of Canada. Both roads were found to be so unprofitable in operating that the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Canadian Northern were unable to meet their liabilities. Their directors approached the Dominion Government and asked that their systems be taken off their hands, and also asked the Government if they would not protect certain of their debenture and share holders. The Canadian Government did this most reluctantly, and the consequence has been that it has suffered enormous losses which have amounted to considerably over 200 millions of dollars; but the deficit each year in operating expenses has grown materially less—from an operating loss of 36 millions in 1920 to 16 millions last year. This year, I have good authority for saying, the two transcontinental systems will more than pay operating charges, but there will still remain the enormous deficit caused by the dividends to be paid to debenture and share holders—liabilities which were undertaken in the goodness of its heart by the Canadian Government. The task of bringing the roads to such a state of efficiency that they will earn their fixed charges lies with our guest, Sir Henry Thornton.

"And now I think it is due to my friends, Sir Joseph Flavelle and Mr. D. B. Hanna, to say a word as to the great public service they have rendered the Dominion. Sir Joseph, well known as a great public servant, at the request of the Government abandoned his own private affairs to take the chairmanship of the Grand Trunk railroad, which, from the financial point of view, was in a most deplorable state, its operating loss being enormous. This year, under his management, leaving out the fixed charges, it will show a profit. Very much the same pleasant story can be told of the management of the Canadian National Railways by Mr. D. B. Hanna, and all Canadians owe those two gentlemen a deep debt of gratitude.

"Sir Henry Thornton enters his new office in perhaps the most favourable year that the Dominion has ever experienced. Crops have been most bountiful, which will react on all kinds of business; the Imperial Government has concluded to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, which will provide traffic for at least 200,000 head annually; our finances are in a healthy state in spite of the enormous drain of the war. At one time our currency was at a discount of 20 per cent. compared with the American dollar; for days past it has been at a premium—showing the recuperative power of a people willing and able to produce wealth.

"The Government was determined from the first that these two roads should be amalgamated, thereby probably reducing operating costs materially, and so have been looking around for a man with wide experience and proved capacity. They were fortunate in securing the services of Sir Henry Thornton who, with his valuable experience in railroading in the United States and England, takes charge now of the greatest railway and transport system in the world. It has a trackage of over 22,000 miles, a telegraph service of over 100,000 miles of wire, a steamship service of 66 vessels plying over all seas. Sir Henry will control great elevator plants and have under his direction many palatial hotels; indeed, his responsibilities will cover a multitude of activities; but we are all confident that he can render the service which the Dominion Government and the people of Canada expect of him. I will ask you to join with me in wishing him good health, prosperity, and happiness in his new home."

### Mr. E. R. Peacock.

Mr. E. R. PEACOCK, in supporting the toast, said that Sir Henry had begun his task well. It was by no means a light one, and needed a big man—a man of initiative, of dominating personality, and of great determination. He was undoubtedly a big man, and his career so far had proved his possession of two of the other qualifications, while the manner in which he had secured the appointment showed that he was not lacking in determination. Mr. Peacock went on to point out that even up to the present the United States did not contain a single transcontinental railway under one management, while Canada possessed three—indeed, one too many. Sir Henry's great task was to evolve out of these two Government-controlled railways a system. Up to the present his predecessors, Mr. Hanna and Sir Joseph Flavelle and the C.N.R. Board, had had many difficulties to contend with, for only recently had the complete merger of the G.T.R. and C.N.R. lines been brought into actual operation. Sir Henry had the task of infusing into the united system an *esprit de corps*. He hoped that Sir Henry would succeed; that the Government, in course of time, would be able to relieve itself of this burden; and that Canadians would eventually have two privately-owned transcontinental railways competing freely and fairly under proper Government supervision. In the older countries, Mr. Peacock said, railways followed population, but in Canada it was population that followed railway construction, and their managers must be both statesmen and men with prophetic vision. In the past administrators had failed to look far enough ahead. As an instance, he alluded to the unfortunate breaking up of the great ranch lands and the turning of them over to grain cultivation, for which they were less suitable, while there were still millions of acres of excellent arable land available. Foresight could prevent that mistake being repeated. Mr. Peacock also spoke of the great part railways had played in the political history of the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces came into Confederation in 1867, largely in view of the prospect of improved communications; while, had it not been for the construction of a transcontinental railway British Columbia might still be an isolated dependency, or even a State of the American Union (a remark greeted with some cries of dissent). Mr. Peacock concluded his thoughtful address by a sketch of Sir Henry Thornton's career, and expressed his belief that the people of Canada would give him a great welcome and a fair chance to make good with the C.N.R., as he had in the former great enterprises with which he had been associated.

### Sir Henry Thornton.

SIR HENRY THORNTON, who was enthusiastically received, after disclaiming in humorous vein his title to rank as a prophet, expressed his hearty thanks to the directors of the Canadian National Railways for their inspiring and helpful words of greeting, as conveyed in the cable read by the chairman, and

expressed his pride at having been asked to cast in his lot with such people as the Canadians, and in such a country as Canada. He alluded to the great difficulties which had retarded the work of his predecessors, who, though they had taken hold of the lines at a very difficult time, had succeeded in considerably relieving the financial liabilities of the Government railways, and said he hoped to receive their wise counsel and support in his own task. In an allusion to the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Henry said he had nothing but admiration for the way in which it had been administered, and, if they were rivals, he hoped that rivalry would only mean vying with each other in giving the people of Canada a still finer transportation service. No country beckoned so alluringly; no other country offered such magnificent opportunities; moreover, it was a white man's country, and it ought not to be difficult to supply its vast undeveloped areas with the right sort of people. Sir Henry made a happy allusion to the part which French-Canadian enterprise and character had played, and was still playing, in the East, while in the West the Anglo-Saxons, including many from the United States, were carrying on the best traditions of their race. Greater immigration had followed every effort of the C.P.R., and the Canadian National Railways must follow suit in doing everything to carry on an intensive campaign to bring in selected immigrants, at the same time wisely avoiding the mistake the United States had made in the past in throwing down the bars against undesirables. Sir Henry went on to say that the Canadian people had embarked on the great venture of public ownership, which had not usually been successful, but he saw no reason why it might not be so if carried out entirely on a business basis, and if politics were left entirely out of it. He had the assurance of the Prime Minister that that would be so. "I intend to make it as clear as I possibly can," said Sir Henry, "that there is not going to be any Government interference, and the C.N.R. Board, I feel sure, hopes to administer its great property in the interest of no section, but of all. We must speedily obtain efficient control of our expenditure to that end. I am sure," continued Sir Henry, "that the C.N.R. staff already contains a sufficient personnel to run it, and those who have borne the burden and heat of the day are entitled to our first consideration; but there will be no place for the vicious, the incompetent, or the disloyal, should there be any such in the service."

The toast, "Our Other Guests," was proposed by SIR ALBERT E. BOWEN, a member of the Canada Club, who recalled pleasant memories of its dinners when they were held at the Albion Club, at which few of its present members, with the exception of their valued friend, Mr. J. G. Colmer, were in attendance. The Canada Club, he said, had from the earliest times provided its members with a good dinner, and among its guests had been many of Canada's most distinguished men, to the list of whom the name of Sir Henry Thornton was now added.

### The American Ambasssador.

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR responded in a delightfully humorous speech, in which he said it was no novelty to him to be the guest of Canadians, particularly in the Province of Quebec in the month of September. He thought the only rival to England in hospitality was Canada. Dealing humorously with the failure of the United States to create a single transcontinental railway, while Canada had three, he remarked that the failure did not bother the people of the United States very much. They were prepared to accept any reason for not working railways through the Government. He was glad to hear that Sir Henry's job was less tough than he had imagined, and he hoped that one who was born in the United States would achieve much success in Canada, the prosperity of which country was desired by all citizens of the United States. In alluding to the attempts to bring about reciprocity between the United States and Canada, he said that, outside politics, there had really been a good deal of reciprocity between the two countries, particularly in men. "You gave us that great railway man, James J. Hill: we gave you Sir William Van Horne," he said, "and now that we have given you Sir Henry Thornton I think Canada, like most other countries of the world, is in our debt, but as long as you tell us you will pay, we will give you plenty of time to pay it in." In alluding to their guest, he said Sir Henry had ignored the usual advice to go West; from Indiana he had gone East, where, among other activities, he had added a Pennsylvania girl to his system; now that he was returning West he wished him every success. The aspirations of Canadians and Americans, and their attitude towards all the great problems awaiting solution, were necessarily, and must ever remain, identical. In alluding to the remarks of previous speakers as to Canada's need for more population, His Excellency said he was relieved to hear that his friend, Mr. Larkin, did not find it necessary to return, as in him he had found a valued, useful, and congenial colleague.

### Sir George Foster.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER, who also responded, said he felt himself in a different category from the previous speaker, for he came among members of the Canada Club as one who dropped in as a member of the family rather than as a guest. He thought the programme laid down by Sir Henry Thornton was a moderate, reasonable, and wise one, and that if he stuck to it he would find a great body of public opinion behind him to back him up. The present Canadian National Railway system was neither launched, designed, nor built by the Government; it was already in motion when it came into their hands, but now it was, at all events for the time being, a Government machine, and neither patronage nor any other obstacle should interfere with its management. Sir George went on to say that even now the people of the British Isles had a long way to go before they sensed the importance and potential future of the great Dominion, which, in less than 50 years, would, he believed, contain 50,000,000 people. This year's record crop of 388,000,000 bushels of wheat alone had been produced from only 30 per cent. of the good arable land awaiting cultivation. Canada's coal resources occupied one-third of the area of those of the world, while her forests, fisheries, and mines were as yet but very partially developed. Men of large vision were never more needed to deal with the affairs of the Empire—men who could look far beyond the period of their own lifetime, in visualising the probabilities and possibilities of its influence and its resources.

### Those Present.

Sir William M. Acworth, D. A. L. Ainge, D. A. Allen, W. S. Allward, the American Ambassador, F. W. Ashe, P. B. Ashe.

G. W. Badgerow, F. D. Benjamin, H. B. F. Bingham, A. W. Bishop, S. Blomfield, Sir A. E. Bowen, T. Blundell Brown, W. P. Bull, C. Busk.

C. Cambie, F. L. Cartwright, G. C. Cassels, X. Castelli, P. A. Clews, N. M. Clougher, T. R. Clougher, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander S. Cobbe, V.C., W. F. Cockshutt, J. G. Colmer, A. B. Colvile, A. H. Coneybeare, Leslie Couper, G. E. Cowie, J. F. Cunningham, W. H. Curran.

Peter Donovan, L. A. Dowie, E. R. Dumont.

Sir Sam Fay, T. Feilden, Sir George E. Foster, S. L. Furniss.

W. J. Galloway, Percy Garratt, H. M. Garrison, E. S. Godden, G. C. Gradwell, W. L. Griffith.

Sir Laurence E. Halsey, W. H. Hammerton, C. L. Hanington, Sir Charles E. B. Hanson, H. W. Harding, Sir Ernest M. Harvey, B. R. Hepburn, C. F. Higginson, A. J. Hill, John Hines, M. Brodie Hoare, J. P. Horn, John Howard, Garnet Hughes, Jas. Hutchison.

S. L. Jones, D. C. Junkin, J. F. Junkin, J. A. Kay, Stewart Kilpatrick.

Campbell Laing, J. I. Lang-Hyde, J. R. Lang-Hyde, Hon. P. C. Larkin, J. B. Lawford, LL.D., Alexander Lawson, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P.

A. McDougall, W. N. McIlwraith, S. Ridley Mackenzie, R. S. McLaughlin, E. C. Macleod, A. W. Maconochie, Duncan Marshall, Sir James Masterton-Smith, H. H. Mauldin, J. Miller, L. G. Mills, A. Ewan More, J. D. Murray, His Honour W. C. Nichol, W. C. Noxon, A. L. Nunns (hon. secretary), W. J. O'Hara, W. L. B. O'Hara.

J. H. Pangman, S. G. Pardoe, A. P. Parker, S. A. Parnwell, C. W. Pasbach, E. R. Peacock, P. Pelletier, Sir R. W. Perks, Wm. Phillips, A. R. Phipps, F. J. C. Pole, T. Porter, W. G. Power, Sir Keith W. Price, J. Reid-Hyde.

H. A. Sanderson, J. A. Seddon, W. Shakespeare, H. B. Shaw, Robert P. Skinner, T. G. Skinner, T. H. Skinner, A. Lapthorn Smith, F. J. G. Smith, L. S. Smith, T. J. Smith, Sir A. G. Stern, F. C. Stern, Sir Campbell Stuart, Horatius Stuart, A. W. Szlumper.

F. Tatlow, Charles Temperley, H. Thomas, Sir Henry W. Thornton, G. F. Thurston, A. G. Thynne, W. Turnbull.

F. C. Wade, Sir Herbert A. Walker, Septimus Warwick, Harrison Watson, E. R. Wayland, E. J. Wearing, R. L. Wedgwood, T. R. Whitley, E. A. Wilson, M. H. Workman, A. H. Wynn, F. A. Young.

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### G.E.R. FAREWELL TO SIR HENRY THORNTON.

Officials and members of the staff of the Great Eastern Railway bade farewell to Sir Henry Thornton last week at the Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool Street Hotel. Sir Henry was accompanied by Lady and Miss Thornton. They were all the recipients of gifts, and Sir Henry was afterwards presented with the gold medallion of the N.U.R. by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Mr. Thomas said Sir Henry had proved himself to be one of the best general railway managers this country had ever known. During his short stay he had broken down class barriers and hatreds, and would leave behind him a record of fair play and fair dealing that other general managers would be compelled to live up to in the days to come.

—* *—

The Dominion Government's grant for relief of the victims of the Northern Ontario fires amounted to $100,000.

Mr. G. Lacroix, of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, who has been in charge of exhibits of maple sugar and honey and other products of the Province at exhibitions in England, Belgium, and France, has signed a contract on behalf of the Co-operative Centrale des Agricultures de Quebec to supply Mr. P. Vanhalaberghe, a prominent merchant in Brussels, with a minimum of 10,000 boxes of Quebec butter per annum for a period of years.

# PURELY PERSONAL

*All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.*

The Prince of Wales received Lord Morris at St. James's Palace on Monday.

* *

Sir Auckland Geddes arrived at Ottawa last Sunday to discuss the Rush-Bagot Agreement with the Government.

* *

Lady Anne Cavendish, who is at Chatsworth, is making good progress towards recovery from her recent hunting accident.

* *

The Hon. Sir George and Lady Perley have left Ottawa for Virginia Hot Springs, where they will remain until about the end of this month.

* *

Sir George and Lady Foster are returning to Canada via New York by the R.M.S. *Orbita* from Southampton next Friday.

* *

The Hon. R. Lemieux, who attended the Canada Club dinner to Sir Henry Thornton, has left for Scotland with Mrs. and the Misses Lemieux, and will visit France before returning to Ottawa.

* *

The Hon. G. D. Maclean, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, has been sworn in as Minister of Railways for British Columbia, succeeding the Hon. John Oliver, who recently resigned that portfolio.

* *

The Hon. Lionel Guest has left London for Canada, where he will be joined in a few weeks by the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest and their children.

* *

The Hon. James Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, left Vancouver on his mission to Australia by the R.M.S. *Makura* on October 20, and is not expected to return to Ottawa before the middle of January.

* *

His Honour Walter C. Nichol, Lt.-Governor of British Columbia, who left Southampton with Mrs. Nichol by the *Empress of France* on Thursday, was entertained to a luncheon at the British Empire Club on Wednesday by a number of friends now residing in or visiting England.

* *

Lord Shaughnessy, in denying Washington reports that he would shortly be appointed Canadian Ambassador at Washington, said: "I am not looking for any new job, and do not want to learn new tricks at my age. My main desire is now to be able to spend the rest of my days in peace and quiet."

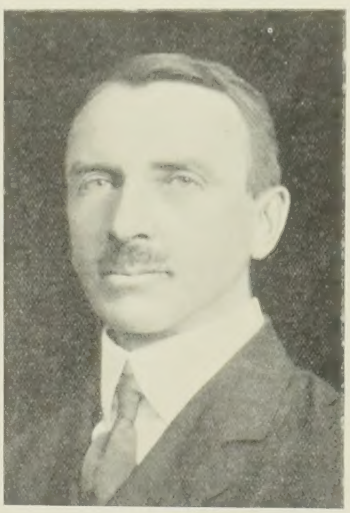
* *

"I keep seeing in the papers," said Sir Hamar Greenwood, at Sunderland the other night, "the suggestion that I am going to the House of Lords. Believe me, I have no intention of going to the House of Lords. I am a young man yet. Why should I be moved to the Upper House, which is already overcrowded, and the atmosphere of which, excellent in parts, is not exactly congenial to a Lloyd George Liberal? I am a House of Commons man, desirous still of serving in the House of Commons."

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, expects to sail shortly for the Dominion by way of New York. Lady Squires will remain in England for some months.

* *

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Minister of Justice in the Newfoundland Cabinet, and Mrs. Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Reid, were to sail for Newfoundland on Thursday by the *Empress of France*.



DR. J. H. GRISDALE.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, who is now in London.

*Photograph: Hay Wrightson.*

Mr. Robert Smith, K.C., of Cornwall, Ont., has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. He will be a member of the High Court Division, and ex-officio member of the Appellate Division. The appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sutherland some months ago.

* *

Notification has been received by the Canadian High Commissioner that the Governor-General has approved the appointment of Mr. Lucien T. Pacaud, M.P., as joint secretary to the office, with a view to his succeeding Mr. W. L. Griffith on the latter's retirement. Mr. Pacaud is expected to leave for London in about a fortnight.

* *

The new British Postmaster-General, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has just returned from a tour across Canada. The new Under-Secretary for the Colonies is the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore; the Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry is the Duke of Sutherland; the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt.; and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Lord Wolmer.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been staying at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard L. McMurray returned to Toronto on Thursday by the *Empress of France*.

* *

Dr. L. R. Yealland (M.D., Ontario) has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians.

* *

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner in Russia, has been instructed to reopen the office in Hamburg.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart is to deliver an address on his recent visit to Canada before the Royal Colonial Institute on February 13.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cockshutt and the Misses Cockshutt are staying at the Stafford Hotel. Mr. Cockshutt was formerly M.P. for Brantford.

* *

The Rev. J. Hunter Boyd, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, took part last Sunday in the annual Anglo-Czech service at Christ Church, Westminster.

* *

Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont., arrived by the *Olympic* last week, and has joined Mrs. and Miss McLaughlin at the Berkeley Hotel, W.

* *

Mr. A. L. Fullerton, director and London manager of the Dominion Securities Company, Ltd., left for Canada via New York by the *Mauretania* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. F. C. Wade, Mrs. Chrimes, Mr. W. Turnbull, and Mr. E. Salmon were present at a luncheon given last week by the Royal Colonial Institute to the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

* *

Mrs. G. A. Campbell and her son, Mr. Gordon Campbell, of Vancouver, B.C., who have been the guests of Mrs. W. B. Gilmour, Montreal, arrived in England by the *Antonia* on October 26.

* *

Lady de Blaquiere, of Bath, who has been staying at Murray Bay with her mother, Mrs. George E. Desbarats, after a trip to the Pacific coast, left Quebec last Tuesday for her home in England by the *Empress of Britain*.

* *

Miss Rowley, daughter of Mr. C. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg, is arriving from Switzerland, *en route* for Canada, by the *Montclare* on November 10, and during her stay in London will be the guest of Sir John and Lady Langman in Eaton Square.

* *

Sir Thomas Fisher, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Service, who is a Coalition-Liberal candidate in North Portsmouth, curtailed his visit to Canada in view of the coming election, and arrived from Montreal by the *Metagama* last Sunday.

* *

Major and Mrs. Heather, of Kitchener, Ont., accompanied by Mrs. Rogers, M.P.P., Winnipeg, were guests at the Committee Meeting of the Veterans' Association, held at South Lodge, Rutland Gate. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice presided, and gave some introductory remarks very interesting and to the point. Those present were entertained to tea by Lady Llangattock, one of the best known and most popular hostesses in London. Her beautiful home, South Lodge, is frequently open for patriotic and charitable purposes.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS
**Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.**

NOVEMBER 2.—Lord Mayor presides at annual meeting of Royal Society of St. George, Mansion House.
NOVEMBER 3.—Pianoforte recital by Jessie Field, Wigmore Hall, 3.
NOVEMBER 3.—Recital of Elizabethan Keyboard Music by Margaret Glyn and Gladys Puttick, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
NOVEMBER 4.—Pianoforte recital by Sapellnikoff, Wigmore Hall, 5.30.
NOVEMBER 6.—Sonata recital by Rowsby Woof and Denise Lassimonne, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 8.—Royal Colonial Institute luncheon to Sir William Allardyce, Governor of Newfoundland.
NOVEMBER 8.—Gerald Cooper's Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 8.—Song recital by Gladys Moger, Æolian Hall, 5.30.
NOVEMBER 9.—Lord Mayor's Day.
NOVEMBER 9.—Pianoforte recital by Mona Bates, Æolian Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 10.—Canadian Club luncheon to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Hotel Cecil, 1.
NOVEMBER 11.—Remembrance Day.
NOVEMBER 11.—Concert by the Guild of Singers and Players, Wigmore Hall, 8.
NOVEMBER 14.—Marine and Small Craft Exhibition and Congress, Royal Agricultural Hall (till November 24).
NOVEMBER 14.—Concert by Guild of Singers and Players, Chelsea Town Hall, 8.
NOVEMBER 14.—Royal Colonial Institute: Lecture by Sir Frederick Lugard on "The Growth of Empire."
NOVEMBER 15.—Pianoforte recital by Maurice Cole, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 15.—Song recital by Gladys Moger, Æolian Hall, 5.30.
NOVEMBER 15.—General Election.
NOVEMBER 16.—Gerald Cooper's Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 17.—Prince of Wales opens the William Baker Technical School, "Goldings," Hertford, in connection with Barnardo's Homes.
NOVEMBER 20.—The King opens the New Parliament.

### PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

The arrivals at Glasgow from Canada by the *Metagama* last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. J. Alston, Mr. T. Ashwell, Mr. John Deans, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. J. F. Hendry, Mr. G. F. MacLeod, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. McCrae, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. G. B. Robinson, Mr. R. W. Turner, Mr. J. Williamson.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Canada* last Sunday included Mr. and Mrs. S. Allison, Mr. R. R. Barry, Mr. G. Borrow, Mr. Burrows, Mr. J. Edis, Capt. F. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gregory, Mr. J. H. Hydehill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wells, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. P. D. Kemp, Mr. J. B. Martin, Mr. J. A. R. Patterson, Mr. C. B. Chapman, Mr. A. D. Binnie, and Mr. H. W. Braid.

* *

Among the Montreal young ladies who expect to make their debut this season are: Miss Emma MacInnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. MacInnes; Miss Margaret Lockhart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. A. L. Lockhart; Miss Gerda Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Parsons; Miss Violet Gillett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gillett; Miss Evelyn Springle, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Springle; Miss Amy Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. Mackenzie; Miss Dorothy Weir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley Weir; Miss Amy Read, niece of Mrs. Alex. Woods; Miss Jean Macfarlane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clare Macfarlane; the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Finley, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Finley; Miss Kathleen Godfrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Godfrey; Miss Phyllis Heaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Heaton; Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell; and Miss Dorothy Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mann.

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The accompanying portrait is that of Mrs. Arthur H. Bankart, formerly Mrs. Louis Jackson, widow of Mr. Louis N. M. Jackson, late of "The Haven," Crawley Down, Sussex. She was recently married at St. John's Church, Southwick Crescent,

MRS. A. H. BANKART.

W.2, to Mr. Arthur H. Bankart, formerly of the Toronto staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and now in the bank's London office. Mr. and Mrs. Bankart now reside at "The Homestead," Woking, Surrey.

* *

The departures for Canada by the *Melita* from Southampton, on October 26, included Mr. G. Addison, Mr. A. G. Brossard, Mr. H. C. Crow, Mr. A. Cavanagh, Mr. F. A. Cockeram, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. E. Green, Mr. J. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Little, Mr. L. Lapage, Dr. A. Malloch, Mr. J. L. Metcalfe, Mr. E. Nicolle, Mr. C. Parmiter, Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Rawlinson, Mr. A. Schnapp, Mr. R. H. Simmonds, Mr. C. R. Stillwell, Mr. T. J. Skeyhill, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wellington, Col. William Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Woodhouse.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Montcalm* last Saturday included Mr. R. Akroyd, Mr. A. Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. P. Aylmer, Col. and Mrs. R. R. Barber, Mr. A. Belise, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Blacoe, Mr. J. H. M. Bond, Mr. P. E. Bonin, Mr. and Mrs. William Booth, Mr. W. H. Bothwell, Mr. M. Brier, Mr. F. W. Brooks, Capt. C. H. Burch, Mr. G. L. Cains, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cockshutt, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Collard, Mr. R. Cunningham, Mr. C. T. Dew, Mr. W. O. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Downtown, Com. and Mrs. C. P. Edwards, Col. A. Egerton, Mr. R. Fletcher, Mr. H. V. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hollingworth, Mr. M. S. Howe, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. J. Jenner, Major and Mrs. A. P. Keable, Mr. Irving Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Milne, Mr. E. Money, Mr. H. Parker, Dr. F. S. Parney, Mr. R. Parry, Mr. C. E. W. Shapley, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Spence, Capt. and Mrs. T. T. Stoker, Mr. W. W. Tasker, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. William Thomas, Capt. Frank Warner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wrath, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright, Mr. George R. Younger.

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### ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

On October 10 the wedding took place at the Immaculate Church, Bridgeport, N.S., of Dr. John Graham, Toronto, to Miss Genevieve McDonald, of Dominion.

* *

The marriage has been arranged to take place in the near future of Miss Jeanne Belcourt, youngest daughter of the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, to Major F. J. Delaute, O.B.E., of Ottawa.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Acer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. A. Acer, to Mr. John R. McDougall, son of the late Edgar McDougall and Mrs. McDougall, of Montreal.

* *

In the Central Methodist Church, Toronto, on October 14, the wedding took place of Doris, daughter of the late Fred W. Walker and Mrs. Walker, to Mr. C. F. Basil Tippet, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vivian W. Tippet, of Montreal.

* *

The marriage took place on October 17, in the parlours of the Ottawa University, of Miss Carol Gorman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gorman, and Major Frank Aldham Smythe, son of the late Dr. Edward H. Smythe, K.C., of Kingston.

* *

The marriage of Miss Doris Margaret Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kerr, Westmount, to Mr. William Mundie Ritchie, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, took place on October 18 at Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Frances Buchanan Caverhill, youngest daughter of Mrs. D. C. Macarow and the late Mr. Frank Caverhill, Montreal, to Major Hayward Linton, son of Mr. W. F. Linton, of Truro, N.S., took place very quietly on October 24.

* *

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Nelson McKim, daughter of Mr. John Nelson McKim, of Westmount, to Dr. Archie N. Jenks, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Jenks, of Coaticook, Que., took place on October 14 at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Anson McKim, Montreal.

* *

The double wedding took place on October 28, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gillett, Weredale Park, Montreal, of their eldest daughter, Mary Helen, to Mr. Edward Francis Ind Wells, of Westmount, and of their second daughter, Stella Edith, to Mr. Eugene Brierley Charters Abraham, also of Westmount.

* *

The marriage took place on Thursday, at St. James's, Piccadilly, W., of Mr. E. J. Robertson, son of Mr. R. W. Robertson, of Perth, Ont., to Miss Dorothy Kettle, daughter of Mr. Ernest Kettle, 2 Warwick Road, W.14. Mr. Robertson is chairman of the *Sunday Express* and a director and one of the managers of the *Daily Express*. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1914, and came overseas with the 10th Battalion. He was later on the staff of the Canadian War Records Office, and at the end of the war became associated with Lord Beaverbrook's publications.

# A HOME FOR BRITONS IN CANADA.

## Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia on the Migration Problem

A LARGE number of members of the Canadian Club of Great Britain and their friends were present at it headquarters, 19 Stratford Place, London, W on October 25, to welcome the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. His Honour Walter C. Nichol, who wa received by Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, President of the Club, and entertained at a luncheon.

Unfortunately, owing to the political situation, the new Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Devonshire; Mr. L. S. Amery, the new First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Hamar Green wood were unable to be present; and letters of apology for their absence were also received from the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and others.

In proposing the health of their guest, Mr. Hanington said they appreciated his presence all the more because he had risked the censure of his medical adviser to fulfil the engage ment.

In responding, Mr. Nichol said how much he was touched by such a hearty welcome from those whose names or fame were familiar, and to find himself at home among the maple leaves in a Canadian club in London. Since he left Victoria that emerald jewel set in a sapphire sea—some six weeks ago, Mr. Nichol said he had had the opportunity of once more realising the magnificent resources of Canada which were still awaiting the increased population necessary to development. Speaking in London, with a population almost equal to that of

SALVATION ARMY EMIGRANTS

Found for Manitoba, who sailed by the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita* last week.

the whole of Canada, it was difficult to realise that the entire area of the United Kingdom could be stowed away in a small corner of the Dominion.

There was something wrong, he continued, about such a state of affairs. Unemployment was rife in England; people were struggling to live; many had nothing but a wretched past behind them and little hope for the future. There were tens of thousands like that, the future holding no prospect for the excess population but sorrow and distress, or going to war and being killed. Then there was Canada, with her great plains, her undeveloped mineral wealth, her forests, and all the natural resources of the land crying out for population. "For Heaven's sake," he said, "let us make an exchange. We can grow more and more wheat, and want the men who can produce it. By sensible co-operation in regard to emigration and settlement, the men of British stock we most want can make good in Canada."

Unfortunately, continued Mr. Nichol, in the past the inauguration of a wise scheme of mutual co-operation in this matter had been hindered not only in Britain, but even in Canada, where there had been an influential section of the people who, though realising that Canada needed development, had adopted the dog-in-the-manger policy of, "If we can't do it ourselves, you shan't!" Happily, as one result of the war, there had been a growing change of opinion, and there now seemed a prospect of things shaping themselves in the right direction; and all thinking men, both in Britain and in Canada, realised that they had been making a mistake, and that we could only build up our country in one way—not by trying to hold it all for ourselves, but by getting people in there who would help to create a great country and a great nation within the Empire. "It is true," he said, "that the prairies along the lines of railway are becoming fairly well populated, but there is an enormous country on either side of the railway lines waiting to be settled. We must have people for Canada; preferably people of the Anglo-Saxon race from the British Isles, the sturdiest stock in the world; and, when they arrive, we must see that, instead of being dumped down and uncared for in some remote spot amid surroundings strange to them, as has happened in bygone days, they are in future welcomed, looked after, and helped in every possible

[illegible] of Canada under the old [illegible]

Mr. Nichol concluded [illegible] ying: "We who know Can[illegible] combination of circumstances can [illegible] to the British Empire except through the folly of the Br[illegible] Empire."

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British C[illegible] proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ni[illegible] necessity of immigration into Canada and of [illegible] of Empire closer together. He also agreed that C[illegible] not be lost to the Empire except through a supre[illegible] folly; but there might be acts of folly on both sides. T[illegible] was one thing that would lose the Empire to Great Br[illegible] and that was peaceful penetration by other countries. T[illegible] United States had a population of about 120,000,000, and overplus crossing the Canadian boundary fr[illegible] was becoming very serious. It could not be long, unless Gr[illegible] Britain roused herself to the situation, befo[illegible] of Canada was peacefully occupied and penetrated, wi[illegible] great loss to the Empire. At every dinner party [illegible] he said, one heard talk of the British Empire, and then nothin[illegible] more was done. "It does not seem necessary to know anythin[illegible] about the Empire before you talk about it!" he de[illegible] "We won the war, and got our place in the sun. Are we to make no use of it? We cannot afford to dally with the situation."

At the head of one of the great Departments of State in Great Britain, Mr. Wade continued, they now had the Duke of Devonshire, a great apostle of Empire. Though [illegible] had gone to sea, in him they had a great friend, [illegible] common sense and sympathy had done much to [illegible] verting men of all parties to a sane view regarding e[illegible] and Empire settlement. The fact that they now ha[illegible] head of two of the great Departments of State [illegible] friends of Canada could not but be for the goo[illegible]

Mr. Wade also alluded to the great part which [illegible] had taken in the foundation of these Canadian Clubs th[illegible] out the Dominion, which now played such an influenti[illegible] in the life of the community, and he expressed the belief that the Canadian Club so recently established in London had a great and useful work before it on the same lines.

Mr. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he had been happy in finding in Mr. Nichol a friend of many years' standing, wh[illegible] and influence were honoured throughout the Dominion.

In concluding the proceedings, the Chairman expressed th[illegible] hope that all members and friends of the Canadian Club would take care to be present at the luncheon which it is to give to the Prince of Wales at the Hotel Cecil on November 10.

Those present included the following, in addition to th[illegible] speakers:—

The Agents-General for Quebec, British Co[illegible] Scotia; Sir Patrick McGrath, Sir James Dunn, [illegible] O'Connor, R. Cassidy, K.C., Victor Gord[illegible] Lorne Hamilton, G. W. Badgerow, W. [illegible] Allan Walker, E. H. Orchard, H. R. Pickup, [illegible] Sedgwick, C. P. Johnston, E. J. Wearing, [illegible] Harding, T. M. Rogers, F. J. Williams, P. A. Cle[illegible] Ward (hon. secretary).

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### CANADA AND ARMISTICE DAY.

Mr. Mackenzie King announces the receipt of a [illegible] the King, through the Duke of Devonshire, regard[illegible] observance of Armistice Day (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company). The [illegible] nounces that Canada will observe a fitting silence, in a[illegible] to the memorial service under Government au[illegible] Parliament Hill.

—* *—

Twelve members of the Livestock Trades Association England have been studying livestock conditions in Canada in anticipation of the lifting of the cattle embar[illegible]

Owing to the importance in the history of Can[illegible] Red Cross work during the war, the Central Council [illegible] Canadian Red Cross Society has decided to publish in book form an adequate history of Canadian Red Cross effort. T[illegible] sum of $30,000,000 was raised under the auspices of the R[illegible] Cross and spent in alleviation of suffering caused [illegible]

The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Colu[illegible] having stated that the operation of the Pa[illegible]ne Great I[illegible] Railway would be continued by the Government, an[illegible] road would be completed to Fort George. "Th[illegible] says, "that I stated I was in favour [illegible] of the railway for the present, but I [illegible] ever in regard to the completion of the line to Fort Georg[illegible]

## ONTARIO PROVINCE.

**OTTAWA.**—Over 15 million telegrams and 1,154,787 cablegrams were sent by the Canadian people last year. The business required 250,802 wire miles, and 52,828 pole miles. The number of employees was 7,818, and of offices 4,901. The total revenue was $11,310,989, and operating expenses $9,734,299. The amount of money transferred by telegraph was $7,045,661.

——For the commercial supply of gas there are registered in Canada 31 companies supplying coal and water gas, 86 supplying natural gas, and six supplying acetylene gas.

——For the year ending March 31 last Canada exported 861,567,183 kilowatt-hours of electric energy, a decrease of 157,996,828 kilowatt-hours from the previous year. Ten companies in Canada produce electric energy for export as well as for local consumption.

——The death of the Hon. J. A. Stewart causes a vacancy in Lanark, which has been generally Conservative. The decision of the Saskatchewan Courts has unseated Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Moose Jaw, and caused a second vacancy. For the moment, therefore, the Liberal Party has a slight majority in the Commons over the combined Conservative and Progressive forces.

——Sir Henry Drayton has accepted the office of hon. treasurer of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, in succession to Sir George Burn, appointed by the Governor-General an hon. Vice-President of the Association. Important consultations as to a Provincial and municipal programme for an anti-tuberculosis campaign have been arranged.

**TORONTO.**—The progress of rural hydro-electric systems in Ontario under the 50 per cent. bonus legislation is shown in the fact that the Government has sanctioned 508 miles of construction, and that approximately one-half of this work is completed. At present the rural hydro lines are serving a total of 8,000 customers in 70 townships. The Government's share of the capital cost has already reached a total of $300,000.

——Ontario is to have a great poultry community, similar to that at Petaluma, California. It will be started on a tract of 500 acres north of Toronto, which is to be subdivided into approximately 75 poultry plants, each owned independently, but working on a semi-co-operative basis. Upward of 100,000 layers will be accommodated, and it is estimated that 100 cases or more of eggs a day will be produced when the community is fully developed. This product will be graded in accordance with the Government standard, and sold under the community trade mark direct to the consumers.

**KINGSTON.**—According to the figures issued by the Assessment Commissioner, the total assessment of the city in all departments is $16,628,970. This is an increase of $380,647 over last year's figures. The total population is 21,975, compared with 22,234, as reported last year.

——The inter-mural registration at Queen's University on the last day of registration totalled 1,134 as against 1,156 last year. The registration is as follows: Arts, 576; Science, 303; Medicine, 255.

**PRESCOTT.**—On October 5 a memorial in the form of a fountain standing in front of the Town Hall, and bearing upon its bronze tablets the names of the 26 soldiers who fell in the war, was unveiled by Mr. F. W. Dubrule, the Mayor. The memorial fountain was erected through funds left in the hands of the Soldiers' Aid Society, assisted by the municipality.

**SAULT STE. MARIE.**—On October 5 the gas by-law was carried by a big majority, only 185 voting against it out of a total of 1,622. The favourable vote permits Mr. F. W. Reese, of Chicago, and Mr. T. J. Wilcox, of the Sault, to construct a gas plant here with a 35-year franchise. Building operations will commence immediately.

**OWEN SOUND.**—At the annual meeting of the Associated Board of Trade of Ontario, held here, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Provincial Government to enact daylight saving legislation to provide for a period from May 1 to September 30, whereby daylight saving will be compulsory throughout the Province.

## QUEBEC PROVINCE.

**QUEBEC.**—Plans for the opening of the Abitibi region and Northern Quebec, by means of a new railway to stretch from Parent, on the Canadian National transcontinental line, direct to Montreal, were outlined by Mr. J. N. Corneiller at a meeting of the Chambre de Commerce. The discussion which followed favoured the suggestion, but serious doubts were expressed as to the probability of the C.N.R. directorate agreeing with such a proposal.

**MONTREAL.**—Official figures show that during the twelve months ending September 1 last, the total number of paid admissions to places of amusement in Montreal was 17,089,585. The new rate of 10 per cent. on the price of each admission went into effect on September 1 last year. For the year ending September 1, 1921, the attendance at amusement places was 16,422,927, and the revenue from the same amounted to $449,475; and this year, though the amusement tax was increased, revenue increased by $160,375, and the attendances by 666,658. One-half of the gross receipts from the amusement tax goes to the Provincial Government to be devoted to charity.

**SHAWBRIDGE.**—Speaking before 175 inmates of the Shawbridge Boys' Farm and Training School and some 20 citizens of Montreal who attended the unveiling of the memorial tablet to the late Captain Percival Molson, erected in the chapel of the farm, General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, bore eloquent testimony to the power of religion, which, he said, meant service, sacrifice, justice, and courage. It had oftentimes been said in the war, declared Sir Arthur, that Christianity had failed; nothing was further from the truth—for the war had proved the very triumph of Christianity. The new chapel, built largely by the boys themselves, and seating 450, was formaally dedicated.

**RICHMOND.**—On October 6 a beautiful bronze memorial tablet was unveiled in the banking room of the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in honour of the members of the local staff who served in the Great War 1914-1918. Mr. A. S. Raimbach, branch manager, presided.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**FREDERICTON.**—The potato crop is less than last year by 4,000,000 bushels. The acreage (74,000) is the same, the shrinkage being due to a lower yield per acre.

——Generally the fall fairs in the Province have been well above the average from all standpoints, according to the Hon. D. W. Mersereau, Minister of Agriculture. The north shore, he says, showed a particularly noticeable improvement, and the fairs this year were on the whole equal in their live stock and agricultural products exhibits to the larger exhibitions.

**ST. JOHN.**—The City Commissioners have reaffirmed their decision in committee, to reject the proposal of the New Brunswick Power Company to arbitrate for the purchase of their property. They also decided that they would not be a party to any arbitration proceedings.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**HALIFAX.**—The Valley Food Products, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $400,000 for the purpose of taking over the entire plant of the Nova Scotia Evaporators, Ltd., and establishing a dehydrating plant in the Annapolis Valley. The plant will be capable of employing a maximum of 2,500 hands within two years.

——Captain T. A. Hill, who is relinquishing command of the Royal Mail Steam Packet steamer *Chaleur*, after nine years of service with her on the St. John-Halifax-West Indies route, was presented with a gold watch by the ship's company. Captain T. J. C. Buret has arrived to succeed Captain Hill.

## MANITOBA PROVINCE.

**WINNIPEG.**—Conservative estimates have placed the wheat acreage in Manitoba this year at 3,250,000, barley at 1,044,000, and oats at 2,250,000. Present prices of wheat are ranging around 97 cents, making a total return of the crop of 97,000,000 bushels, if realised, $95,000,000. Oats are priced at 42 cents per bushel, with an average yield of 45 bushels, representing a sum of $22,275,000. The barley acreage is averaged at 1,044,000, which, with a yield of 34 bushels to the acre and selling at 52 cents per bushel gives a return of about $18,000,000. The total sum represented by the three crops, wheat, oats, and barley, alone in the Province estimated from the above figures would be $106,712,920.

—Women voters in the city have increased by 2,000, but there is a decrease of 4,400 in the number of men voters registered for the civic elections, according to the Assessment Commissioner. There are 33,938 women on the 1922 list, as compared with 31,922 last year, whereas there are 50,277 men, as against 54,684 last year.

The United Farmers of Manitoba and the Mortgage Association will work independently of the Provincial Government to prevent cases of farmers being subjected to undue pressure by creditors, according to an announcement made by the Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

**REGINA.**—Saskatchewan claims that her air pilots last year carried far more passengers and flew many more miles than those of any other Province. They carried 3,622 passengers, 2,000 more than Manitoba, the next highest, and 2,500 more than British Columbia. They flew 95,142 pilot miles, as against 94,000 in Alberta, the next highest. An agitation is under way for the establishment in the Province of a Government air station because of this record.

—The 1922 Provincial Exhibition held here resulted in a profit of $1,701, after setting aside $1,000 to the reserve for contingencies fund. These figures are according to a financial statement presented to the board of directors by G. C. Rooke and Co., the auditors. The total expenditures were $93,880. This sum included $20,872 paid out in general prizes, and $10,030 in race prizes. The cost of the attractions was $9,011, and administration expenses amounted to $13,627. A sum of $8,945 was spent on advertising, and general labour was responsible for another $4,996.

## ALBERTA PROVINCE.

**EDMONTON.**—The coal output of Alberta this year is now estimated at slightly over 5,500,000 tons, a drop of nearly a half-million tons from last year's figures. For this decrease the summer's strike in the bulk of the Alberta mines is mainly responsible. Practically all the mines are working now and production is speeding up.

—Alberta will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on a new phase of the Liquor Act within the next two months. "The Alberta Temperance Act," now in the hands of the printer, will make it legal to sell real strength beer in hotel dining-rooms, clubs, and on trains.

—Returns received by Mr. C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, indicate that Alberta butter exhibited at five of the large fairs in the West, captured 60 per cent. of the first prizes offered, and also four out of five of the championships. The exhibits were shown at Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Brandon, and Regina, and came into competition with butter exhibits from most of the other Provinces of Canada.

During September 6,270 men were given positions through the Alberta Government Employment Service. At the end of the period 620 men were registered at the five offices in Alberta as unemployed. Farms supplied the largest demand for workers, and during the month 3,744 men went into the harvest fields. The other placements made were classified as follows: Building trades, 340; mercantile, 11; domestic, 201; general labourers, 394; lumbering, 121; manufacturing, 34; professional, 5; railroad construction, 53; railroad operation, 7; mining, 531; miscellaneous and casual, 7—

—The Alberta Government has been showing a very interesting exhibit of its natural resources and industries at the Western State fairs over the border.

—Extension of the northern boundary of Alberta from its present limit of latitude 60 deg. on the north to the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake as compensation for natural resources already alienated by the Dominion Government, has been proposed to the Government by A. H. Schurer, a well-known Northerner.

**TABER.**—The Canadian Oil and Refining Company, with headquarters at Lethbridge, has been incorporated at Lethbridge with a capitalisation of $2,500,000. It is at present mainly composed of New York capital. Several Lethbridge citizens are interested in the company. The company is empowered to drill for oil and build refineries also.

**BANFF.**—The new officers of the Executive Board of the Alpine Club of Canada are: Hon. President, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., Toronto; President, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Foster, D.S.O., Vancouver; Vice-President for Eastern Canada, Captain G. M. Smith, M.C., Toronto; Vice-President for Western Canada, Mr. T. B. Moffat, Calgary; Hon. Secretary, Brigadier-General C. H. Mitchell, C.B., Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. S. Sibbald, Saskatoon; Director, Mr. A. O. Wheeler, Sidney; and Secretary-Treasurer and Librarian, Mr. S. H. Mitchell, Sidney.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**VICTORIA.**—From Vancouver to the international boundary by a paved highway will be a reality before the end of next year, according to the Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works.

—The placing of shingles on the free list has caused American manufacturers to look to British Columbia to establish mills, according to Seattle despatches. One large manufacturer has announced that he will eventually dismantle four large mills now operating in Washington, and remove them to British Columbia. The position of the Americans is rendered more difficult by the fact that there is a duty of $1 per 1,000 on logs. Vast quantities of cedar logs are annually exported to Washington and Oregon mills from British Columbia.

—That British Columbia's share of the fire loss of the Dominion, which was placed at $45,000,000 in the year [illegible] was $2,500,000, was the statement made by the Provincial Fire Marshal in an address before the Kiwanis Club. Much of the loss was preventable, held the speaker, and was due to causes directly or indirectly traceable to carelessness.

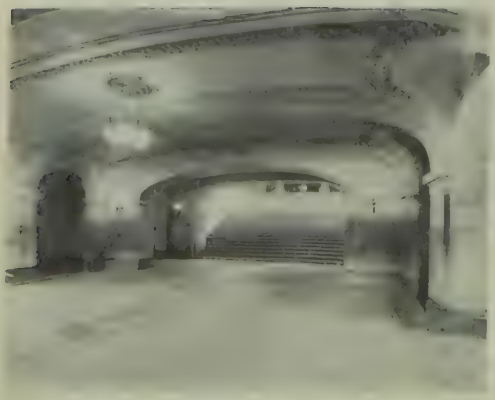
**VANCOUVER.**—On October 9 Constable R. G. McBeath, V.C., of the city police force, was fatally shot, and Detective R. S. Quirk was wounded, in attempting to arrest Fred Deal, 30, negro, on a charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated. Constable McBeath won the Victoria Cross [illegible] while serving with the Seaforth Highlanders.

—On October 1 fire completely destroyed the residence occupied by Admiral Sir Edmund Pears at Metchosin [illegible] remains of the building and its valued contents being [illegible] of blackened ashes. Sir Edmund and Lady Pears [illegible] residence at the time.

**MALAKWA.**—The new Sicamous-Revelstoke highway has been officially opened by the Premier of the Province, completing another link in the Atlantic-Pacific highway. The new road is 58 miles long and traverses a region of mountains [illegible] of transcendent beauty.

**NELSON.**—Mr. F. A. Pauline, Provincial [illegible] Saanich, has been nominated by the Liberals here as Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature, in succession to the Hon. A. K. Manson.

# Saskatchewan's Imposing Parliament Buildings:



THE HALL AND STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE ROTUNDA.

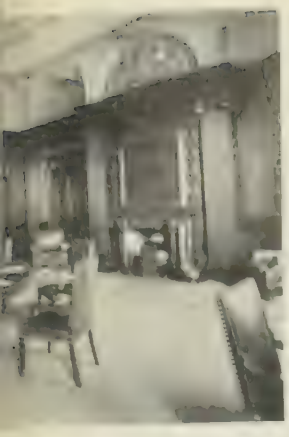
THE EXECUT

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

A FRONT VIEW OF T

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

A VIEW OF REGINA, ACROSS WASCANA LAK



ARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

THE PREMIER'S OFFICE.

OM THE ROOF OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

## IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.
### Canadian Exhibitors' Striking Successes.

The *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show was opened at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Friday of last week, by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health and late Minister of Agriculture, in the presence of a large number of fruit-growers and the general public.

Presiding at the opening ceremony, Mr. Thomas Marlowe, chairman of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and Editor of the *Daily Mail*, said the *Daily Mail* was indebted to the experts who had so kindly given their services as judges. There were more than 8,000 parcels of fruit entered in over 150 different sections. In one class only half a point separated the first prize winner from the second, and half a point the second and third. In the British Empire Section, where their countrymen are in competition with their cousins overseas, they were especially fortunate in having a committee of judges equally acceptable to all parties. Mr. P. J. Carey, the Orchard Demonstrator to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, had travelled from Canada to assist. The Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Marlowe added, was responsible for the technical detail of the show, and the *Daily Mail* for its organisation and finance. Its object was to stimulate public interest in the dietetic value of fruit and to educate growers in scientific production, marketing, and packing.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen expressed his appreciation of the public spirit of the *Daily Mail*. This year's show, he said, was better than last year's. The exhibition had a great technical value in bringing home to the British growers the immense advantages of proper packing and grading, and thus assisting them better to hold their own in competition with the world. He believed that the idea of a great Imperial fruit show would draw more closely together the various parts of the Empire.

#### British Empire Section.

Sir Arthur announced the results of two of the competitions in the British Empire section, these being open to the whole Empire. In the dessert variety of apples (20 boxes) the first prize was awarded to H. L. Morse and Sons, Berwick, Nova Scotia; the second to the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of Quebec; and the third prize to F. P. Norbury, Malvern, Worcestershire. In the cooking variety the first place was also secured by H. L. Morse and Sons; the second was awarded to W. B. Seabrook and Sons, of Chelmsford; and the third to S. W. Mount, of Canterbury.

In each case Messrs. Morse received a gold medal and £50 in cash, while the Quebec Society received a silver medal and £25 in cash.

In the same section, the Liverpool Fruit Brokers' Association's special prizes of £20 each for the best Ontario, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia exhibit respectively went to the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Toronto (King), H. L. Morse and Sons (Cox's Orange Pippin), and Robert Stark, Creston, B.C. (Cox's Orange Pippin).

#### Overseas Section.

In the Overseas section the first prize is a gold medal, the second a silver medal, and the third a bronze medal.

Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, Ltd., Toronto, took prizes for apples (six boxes) as follows: Firsts and seconds for Wealthy, Snow, McIntosh, King, Golden Russet, Spy, Blenheim Orange, and Greening; firsts for Jonathan, Newtown Pippin, and Stark; second for Spitzenberg; and third for Cox's Orange Pippin.

The Pomological and Fruit-Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, Chateauguay Basin, P.Q., was third for Wealthy.

F. A. Carter, Berwick, N.S., was second for Stark and Gravenstein; and third for King and Spy.

The Berwick Fruit Company, Berwick, N.S., was second for Cox's Orange Pippin and third for Greening. J. Elliott Smith, Wolfville, N.S., was third for McIntosh and Golden Russet.

Robert Stark, Creston, B.C., took first for Cox's Orange Pippin, first and third for Winter Banana and Delicious; and was also first for six half-boxes of pears (Clairgreen). W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C., was third for Snow. The Occidental Fruit Company, Kelowna, B.C., was first for Spitzenberg.

Of the special prizes in the Overseas Section, Messrs. J. and H. Goodwin's (Manchester), cash prizes of £10 each for the best British Columbia and Novia Scotia exhibits went respectively to Robert Stark and F. A. Carter with Cox's Orange and Gravenstein.

Messrs. J. O. Sims's (Borough Market, S.E.) cash prize of £10 for the best Nova Scotia exhibit in the 14 apple classes went to F. A. Carter (Gravenstein).

Messrs. T. J. Poupart's (Covent Garden) cash prizes of £10 each for the best Nova Scotia, Ontario, and New Brunswick exhibits, went respectively to F. A. Carter (Gravenstein), Ontario Fruit Growers' Association (King) and Robert Stark (Cox's Orange).

Of the 15 £4 cash prizes, presented by Messrs. Simons and Co., Ltd. (Glasgow), Ridley and Houlding (Covent Garden), Glover, Hill, and Co. (Liverpool), and Thomas Allan and Co. (Glasgow), for the best exhibit in each of the 14 apple classes and the one pear class, 11 went to the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, 3 to Robert Stark, and one to the Occidental Fruit Company.

The Nothard and Lowe Fruit and Preserving Company's cash prize of 20 guineas, for the exhibitor gaining the highest number of points for apples grown in Nova Scotia, went to F. A. Carter.

In the aggregate, exhibitors from Nova Scotia took 2 first, 3 second, and 5 third prizes, and £183 in cash; from Quebec, 1 second, 1 third, and £25; from Ontario, 11 firsts, 9 seconds, 1 third, and £74; from British Columbia, 4 firsts, 2 thirds, and £44.

The Earl of Athlone spent two hours among the exhibits on Tuesday, and sampled seven varieties of apples in the Canadian section.

The Canadian experts at the show are Messrs. P. J. Carey, J. Forsyth Smith, D. J. Murphy, and H. H. Downs.

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## A TOUR ACROSS CANADA.
### Impressions of Royal Bank Official.

"Though I have been intimately connected with Canadian affairs for some years, I now realise more than I have ever done the immensity of the resources of the Dominion and the intense need of additional population to develop them more rapidly." These remarks were made to a representative of *Canada* by Mr. James Mackie, joint assistant manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in London, who returned last Saturday from his first visit to the Dominion.

"Leaving Southampton by the *Olympic* on August 23," said Mr. Mackie, "I was fortunate in being included in the party organised by the Montreal Board of Trade for a tour across the Continent. We went as far as Victoria via the Great Lakes and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and returned from Prince Rupert by the Canadian National Railways.

"For hundreds of miles across the prairies we saw the grain standing in stooks, and also had opportunities of seeing threshing operations. I was much impressed by the size and capacity of the grain-carrying steamers on the Great Lakes, and the immense storage elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The party visited the Cobalt area, and I was among those who went down the celebrated Hollinger Mine.

"A trip through the Okanagan Valley gave me a more definite idea of what Canada can do in the way of fruit production, and at Vancouver I had opportunities of seeing something of the scientific and rapid handling of its fine timber products. At Ocean Falls I had the pleasure of seeing something of the working of great pulp mills.

"But, after all," continued Mr. Mackie, "after travelling many thousand miles on Canadian territory, I realise how small a proportion we traversed of the vast area awaiting development out of sight of the main railway and road arteries."

Asked as to general conditions, Mr. Mackie said: "The wonderful crop this season means a great deal to Canada. Not only in volume, but in quality, has it exceeded expectations, and such a harvest will assuredly be a tremendous factor in improving business conditions both externally and internally, and tend, I hope, to attract the greater population and financial enterprise which are essential to the more rapid development of this great country."

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## CANADIAN CHAMBER AND EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, held at British Columbia House on October 26, the following resolution was presented and carried unanimously:—

"This Chamber views with surprise and alarm the attitude of the management of the British Empire Exhibition with regard to the use of Empire materials in the construction of its buildings and Empire products in catering for the millions of visitors who may attend the exhibition. To say that Empire timbers are not suitable for all its structures where wood is required is to damn by its actions the Empire timbers the Dominions have been asked to exhibit; and to deny that the Empire is capable of catering for the occasion, betrays an appalling ignorance with regard to the resources of the Empire which is most regrettable and discouraging. In the opinion of this Chamber the management selected to display the abundance and excellence of the products of the Empire have entered on their duties by discrediting Empire products to the world at large."

FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.
WELL-KNOWN CANADIAN PIANIST
MONA BATES
Under the distinguished patronage of Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Larkin (the wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, the Hon. P. C. Larkin) and many others.
ÆOLIAN HALL, NEW BOND STREET,
Thursday evening, November 9, at 8.15 o'clock.

## WOMEN IN THE WEST.

### Mrs. Rogers, M.P.P., on Soldiers' Wives and Settlement.

Manitoba's sole woman M.P.P., Mrs. Rogers, one of the members for Winnipeg, gave an account to the members of the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club, London, on Thursday of last week, of what had been done in the Province for the welcoming of soldiers' wives. Miss MacLeod Moore presided.

Mrs. Rogers, who is a ready and attractive speaker, explained that during the war auxiliaries were opened up for sending comforts to all the battalions, and after the war the organisation was used for helping to re-establish the soldiers. With regard to the way in which the soldiers' English wives were received, Mrs. Rogers said: "I can tell you with absolute faith and sincerity that the women were gladly welcomed, and we could not do enough for them. We women in Canada cannot forget for a moment what you did for our boys over here." Some of the women became homesick, she said, especially some of those who had not been told before they went out what sort of lives they would have to lead—for in the country it was a very hard life for a woman, though not so hard in the city. As many of those women, after a year and a half on the land, became very lonely and wanted to go home,

A HOMESTEADER WITH HIS FAMILY AND HIS HORSES.

it was arranged to bring them into the large centres and give them a ten days' agricultural and domestic course. Each was allowed to bring one child with her, and they were housed free, and taken out to the theatre or cinema, while crèches and clinics were arranged. And after the ten days were over the women felt and said that they had found friends in Canada and did not need to go back to the Old Land.

With regard to immigration, Mrs. Rogers said: "Unless we can get people on the land, and the right people, we will have unemployment, and unless we can sell to Great Britain we will increase our unemployment." The women wanted in Canada were not women from the streets of London, but women who had come from the country and were looking for good homes. Domestic servants were wanted both in the cities and on the farms, but girls should not have the idea that in the former case they would be treated as members of the family or on an equality with their employers—they would be expected to show the same respect for their mistresses as over here. Not only could they get good homes, but they might get good husbands.

Referring to the General Election, Mrs. Rogers said women had ideals in their homes, and government was really housekeeping on a large scale. She counselled them to be women first and politicians afterwards, and to support those candidates who were worth while.

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Lady Byng of Vimy told the members of the Women's Institutes of Eastern Canada, at their annual convention (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), that none of the English wives of soldier settlers whom she had met in the West had any desire to return to the Old Country except for a visit, but that all of them wanted to spend the rest of their days in Canada.

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"It is not the number of square miles that make a country great and prosperous, but the number of square men, women, and children," writes Mr. C. W. Rowley in the *Manitoba Free Press*. "Let's keep all this kind we've got and get some more of the same kind from the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, and our neighbours to the South, who come here with the avowed intention of making this their home and their children's home."

## CANADA'S HIGH COMMISSIONER.

### A Character Sketch of Mr. Larkin.

In the course of an article on "Canada's Problems," in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews*, the following character sketch is given of the Hon. Peter C. Larkin, Canada's High Commissioner in London:

No man can meet Mr. Larkin without realising that here is a High Commissioner born. He looks the part, and talks it. After a busy career in commerce, and another successful career in public life, he has invaded the Old World in the character of diplomat. Like most of his predecessors and some of his colleagues in overseas representation from other quarters, he is a signal instance of the faculty which has too often been credited to the United States as a kind of monopoly. This is the knack of lighting upon men without specific training who have latent gifts and potentialities for diplomacy to an extent that we, with our older traditions and a probationary system and coded etiquette, can only envy. The main problem with such men is to be eclectic and to develop the right qualities from their public and political experience while eliminating the useless, the one-sided, and the non-essential. Here it is, one fancies, that Mr. Larkin will prove his quality and justify his choice. He is determined to let neither party proclivities nor anything else sway him in the slightest degree from doing his duty to the great Dominion he represents and loves.

### A "Personable" Being.

"To begin with, he is an eminently 'personable' being, and commands your best attention the moment you set eyes on him. Erect, tall, beyond the six-foot limit, he carries his big, slim figure with a natural gravity and an easy dignity as well. He has what one may call the Front Bench manner. In his 'sixties as regards the years, he has passed the snow-line, so to speak, for his well-trimmed moustache is silver-white, and all the more so in appearance from the setting of a healthy pink complexion. An open-air man, evidently, with a weather-beaten brow, and a habit of knitting his frontal muscles together when tackling a problem, he has no need to proclaim himself a traveller, as we shall see. He belongs to that type of reflective Westerner who has nothing of the Puritan Fathers but their earnestness of purpose and their prudence, and nothing of the conventional western orator but the faculty of making every word tell. This last quality has been an enormous asset in the attainment of his success, just as the first proved years ago a foundation-stone of the character without which success can never be lasting. He has earned a name throughout Canada and the United States of having no need of repetition or asseveration, since everybody knows that Larkin's word is as good as his bond. Similarly, he will make London feel the same reticence and responsibility in whatever negotiation he undertakes, knowing well that he will employ a minimum of words with a maximum of meaning. Few men in his present commanding position have done more to call attention to the force and impulse that can be put behind a great representative utterance. In this respect it occurs to you very forcibly that what he has said, he has said—like Cæsar: and what he has undertaken to do in Canada he will assuredly make good in London. For thoroughness is the very essence of the man, if outward characteristics are any indication; and this character interpretation, as all men say, is endorsed by his consistent reputation in all the phases of a busy and successful career."

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## GRATEFUL FOR "CANADA."

The Scottish lady who offered to send her copy of *Canada*, when finished with, to the reader in a Cheshire town (see our issues of October 7 and 21), has received a letter from the latter, in the course of which he says:—

"I thank you very much for the *Canada* which I received this morning. You can hardly realise how much pleasure it gave me. My wife went to receive it from the postman, and when she brought it in to me you would have thought someone had sent a cheque instead of the *Canada*, as she could tell what it was before it was opened, and she is always eager to read it, and her heart is there, and her conversation every day is what she is going to do when she gets back. She asked me where it had come from, but I could not tell her then, as I was going out at the time, which I have been doing now for over 12 months, going looking for work, which will mean earning that which will help me to get back, and she goes out every day cleaning, which helps us to just get along. It is like the Canadian spirit, that of yours—ready to help anyone less fortunate. It is a feeling that is lacking in general over here there is too much of the self—although we, in our circumstances, try to do our best for those around us, and still are called for it; but we do not mind, as we are satisfied we try to do what is right. . . . Your letter and paper have (shall I say?) so put a kind of fresh life into me, that I can't really express myself for your kind offer, and I can't thank you enough: I feel so much nearer Winnipeg."

*Our International Banking Service*

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

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Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

*TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.*

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**MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.**

PRICE 95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
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4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

# CANADIAN SECURITIES.

**Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.**

**Government.**

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 90⅜; 4 p.c., 1938, 92⅝; 4 p.c., 1922, 110⅞.
Canada.—3½ p.c., Reg. 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79; C.P.R., 3½ p.c. 1938, Reg., 84¼; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940 60, 87⅞; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 85⅞; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 99⅝.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 87½; 4 p.c., 1928, 91.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 86; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1945, 76½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75½; 3½ p.c. 1941-7-8, 78; 3 p.c., 1947, 65.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., 1954, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1934-64, 88¼.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 111; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 113⅜.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 92½; 4 p.c., 1934, 95⅝.

**Municipal.**

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 91½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 91⅜.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1929-49, 92; 1930-51, 95⅜; 1934-52, 94½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98; 1923-53, 99.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 87.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60⅝; 4 p.c., 1932, 89½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 77; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 91.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 76½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98¼; 3½ p.c. Reg., 73⅜; 4½ p.c., 1963, 92¼.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 94½.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90⅜; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 84½.
Vancouver. 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 81; 4½ p.c., 1953, 88½.
Victoria. 4 p.c., 1962, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 87.
Winnipeg. 4 p.c, 1940-60, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 93½.

**Railways.**

Alberta and Great Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 65¾.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 43
Atlantic and North West.—5 p.c., 1937, 98¼.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 90.
Buffalo and Lake Huron. 5½ p.c. 1st Mt., 100; 5½ p.c. 2nd Mt., 101½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 66¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 60⅜; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 65½; 4 p.c. Alt., 1939, 82½; 4 p.c. Sask., 82⅜; 4 p.c. Gld. Debs., 93; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge., 41; 5 p.c. Land, 104½; Westn., 4½ p.c. Alta. Deb. 92½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 69¼; 4½ p.c. Guar., 76½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84½; 4½ p.c. Terml., 1950, 91. Que. 4 p.c. Perp., —
Can. Pacific. 162½; 4 p.c. Pref., 77⅛; 5 p.c. Perp. Deb. —
Edmonton Dunvegan. —4 p.c., 1942, 70½
Grand Trunk.—11/3; 4 p.c. Guar., 78; 1st Pref., 7⅝; 2nd Pref., 82/0; 3rd Pref., 40/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 97⅜; Perp. 4 p.c. 78½; Gt Westn. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 97-; Westn. 4 p.c., 1950, 76½; Dollar Bds., 87.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 68; 4 p.c., 1955 A. 77⅝; 4 p.c. do. B, 78½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 80; 4 p.c. Debs., 45¼; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 91.
Gt. Northern of Can.—4 p.c., 1934, 90⅜.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Perp., 78⅜.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 98½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 93½.
Qu' Appelle.—4 p.c., 1938, 75¾.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 70½.
Quebec Cent.—Cap., 97; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 97.

**Financial, Land, etc.**

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 105½.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 53⅞.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41⅞.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1/3; Debs., 10.
Hudson's Bay.—7⅝; Pref., 98/10½.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 10⅜.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15s.), 10/3.
Union Bk. of Can.—31½.

**Electric Light and Power.**

Brazil Traction.—46½; Pref., 88.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 71½; Pref. Ord., 65; 4½ p.c. Debs., 87½; Perp. Pref., 70⅜; Vancouver Debs., 87½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 72½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 114.
Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 106.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 96½.
Shawinigan Power.—Cap., 123½; 5 p.c. Bds., 110⅜.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 92.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 72.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ Perp., 72½.

**Iron, Coal, and Steel.**

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 43.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. "B" Income, 5.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 98⅛.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 91½.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 96⅜.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 110⅛.

**Mines.**

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 28/1½; 7 p.c., Non Cum. Pf., 18/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 94; 8 p.c. Debs., 107⅜.

**Miscellaneous.**

Asbestos of Can. —5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 101.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—8/-; Pref., 9/-
Can. Car and Foundry. 6 p.c. Bds., 110⅛.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 78; 5 p.c. Income, 26.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pf., 58½.
Dom. Tar and Chemical. 33/9
Imp. Tob. of Can. —24/3; 6 p.c. Pf., 20/6; 7½ p.c. Bds. 125.
Marconi of Can. 10/4½

**MINING PRICES.**

TORONTO, October 19.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .47; Atlas, .01; Chiton, .39½; Cons. W. D. Lake, .38; Dawson, .27; Dome Mines, $39.75; Goldale, .57½; Hattie, .32; Hollinger, $13.05; Kirkland Lake, .42; Lake Shore, $2.89; McIntyre, $18.05; Moneta, .15½; Newray, .24; Porcupine Crown, .24; Porcupine V.N.T., .21½; Preston, .11¾; Schumacher, .57; Teck-Hughes, .93; Vipond, .67; West Tree, .15½; Wright-Hargreaves $3.44.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .32½; Coniagas, $1.55; Crown Reserve, .28; Castle Trethewey, .28; Kerr Lake, $4; La Rose, .26; Mining Corporation, $1; McKinley-Darragh, .28; Nipissing, $6.15; Peterson Lake, .14½; Temiskaming, .33½

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**RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).**
**Seven Days Ending October 21.**

Canadian Northern.—$1,808,200; increase, $339,512.

Canadian Pacific.—$5,460,000; increase, $205,000.

Grand Trunk.—£448,435; decrease, £10,695.

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**TRADE ENQUIRIES.**

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A London firm of importers of chemicals and minerals seek the representation of Canadian producers of asbestos.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of ice safes.

A firm of manufacturers of mattresses, furniture, etc., in Vancouver, have intimated their desire to H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. L. B. Beale) to receive quotations from United Kingdom firms for material with a view to ascertaining the possibility of purchasing their requirements in this country. The materials specified are:—Bedstead angles, bedstead tubing, mild steel hoops for bedsteads and mattress wire. Further particulars, together with the name and address of the Vancouver firm, can be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

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**Canadian Pacific Railway.**—The earnings for September amounted to $18,140,528, and the expenses to $13,561,505. The net profits were $4,585,032, representing an increase of $265,883, and a decrease in the gross profits of $1,345,243, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The September bank statement showed an increase in the note circulation of $10,000,000, compared with the previous month, and the demand deposits nearly $15,000,000. The savings deposits declined $6,000,000.

# Canadian Finance.

*Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents*

## THE LONDON MARKET.

| *Ticket Day.* | *Pay Day.* |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, Nov. 15. | Thursday, Nov. 16. |

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has only been a limited business on the Stock Exchange during the past week. The impending General Election remains a factor of restriction all round the House, while the fortnightly settlement, now in progress, to-morrow's Stock Exchange holiday, and renewed unsettlement in the Continental exchanges, have all been calculated to limit public interest in markets. Quotations have moved irregularly and uncertainly, but some specialities have been good. Gilt-edged issues have seesawed and are sometimes lower on balance. Home rails, after a further reaction, showed better resistance, the carry-over revealing a smaller open position. Industrials have displayed spotty cheerfulness without activity.

Among Canadian securities conditions have been quiet, without much movement, but conditions on the whole have been steady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. hold at 101½, and the 1½ per cents. and the Fours at 79 and 88 respectively. Municipal issues are about the same.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have given way to 102. Grand Trunks have hardly varied, but the Guaranteed Fours have improved, though they are under best at 77. Canadian Northern Incomes marked as high as 41, and Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines (Sask.) changed hands at 91. In the land group, Hudson's Bays have further eased to 7⅝. Lower-priced shares have been idle.

Among industrials, variations are few and far between. Dominion Steel hold around 37½, but Lake Superiors have fallen 1 to 7½. Canada Cement issues and Canadian Cars are without change. Canadian General Electrics have fallen 2 to 92½, and Shawinigan Water at 122½ is also 2 down, whilst Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 111½ is 3 down. Cockshutt Plow Pref. last "marked" at 58½.

Brazilian Tractions after a further set-back have rallied to 46½. Mexican traction issues have held their ground.

Canadian mines are unchanged as a rule.

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## OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, October 20.

The numerous and varied announcements of an encouraging nature which were made last week were reflected by a display of strength pretty well throughout the list of active stocks. The increase in the contract price for newsprint I mentioned in my last letter; other encouraging factors were the strong financial statements for the past year, issued by several of the big flour milling companies, the resumption of cash dividends by the Detroit Railway Co., and the improvement shown in the C.P.R.'s earnings statement. The greatest gain on the week's trading was by Canada Forgings, which advanced 9; Lyall and Tuckett improved 5 each, and gains of from 2 to 4 points were common. A feature of the week was the activity and strength of the B.E. Steel issues, all of which advanced several points.

This week the market has been much more dull. On Monday, while the list of stocks traded in was fairly wide, there was no outstanding activity, and no marked trend. Brazil Traction and Toronto Railway were the most active stocks, the latter gaining 1. The papers were quiet, and, for the most part, easier.

On Tuesday the announcement of the 1 per cent. dividend, payable December 1, was followed by some buying of Brazilian Traction shares, though, as this payment was fairly well assured at the annual meeting, it is difficult to see why it should exercise much influence now, especially as the current condition of the Brazilian exchange does not tend to increase confidence in the regular continuance of dividend payments by the company. Still, the stock closed 4 up on the day's trading. B.E. Steel issues were fairly active, but easier, as were the pipe stocks, most of which kept to fractional losses. A feature of strength was provided by the textile stocks, of which Canadian Cottons rose 4, Converters 1½, and Textiles 1, the two latter, with B.C. Fishing and Bond of Montreal stock, which improved 1 and 2½ respectively, registering new high prices. Wabasso Cotton was an exception, as it sold off 4 points. Steamship shares were on the stronger side.

On Wednesday the market feature was active selling of the B.E. Steel issues, which probably reflected disappointment at the announcement by the President that the large financing plans which have for some time past been the subject of a good deal of indefinite discussion in local financial circles, will not be proceeded with at present. There was some buying of steamships issues, which registered small gains, and Toronto Railway advanced 3 points. But the general tone was one of moderate weakness. Brazilian Traction sold off owing to the weakness of the milters; the paper stocks were easier, with the exception of Provincial Paper Pref., which, with a gain of 4, was one of the strong features of the day; Steel of Canada fell off 1½, as also did Canadian Car, Pref.

Yesterday the weak tone was again apparent. B.E. Steel and Pref. was the most active stock, but continued its recession; Steel of Canada lost 1, and Brazilian Traction also fell off ¾. On the other hand Steamships Common showed firmness by a fractional improvement, though the Pref. lost ½. Penmans and Bank of Montreal shares again advanced; the paper stocks were quiet, but fairly firm.

Among current prices Abitibi is 63; Asbestos 72, Pref. 85; B.E. Steel, 13¾, 1st Pref., 74 xd, 2nd Pref., 31¾; Brompton, 34½; Can. Car., 30, Pref. 65; Can. Cement, 73½, Pref., 97½; Can. Gen. Electric, 81½; Can. Loco. Pref., 86; Can. S.S. Lines, 22¾, Pref., 58½; Cons. Smelting, 26; Dom. Canners, 36; Dom. Glass, 74½; Dom. Iron Pref., 75; Dom. Textile, 187½, Pref., 109; Hillcrest, 67; Howard-Smith Pref., 100 xd; L. of Woods, 166; Laurentide, 95; Lyall, 48; Mont. Cottons Pref., 106; Mont. Power, 98½; Ogilvie, 254, Pref., 115½; Ottawa Power, 94; Price Bros., 45; Penmans, 128½; Quebec Rly., 20½; Spanish River, 65½, Pref., 104; St. Maurice, 90; Steel of Can. 67 xd; Toronto Rly., 92; Woods Mfg., 79.

The Bathurst Co., of Bathurst, N.B., has sold to the Royal Securities Corp., $1,500,000 of 6½ per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B." The company, which manufactures, at present, lumber, and sulphate and sulphite pulp, and has been in operation for 14 years, will use the proceeds of this issue for the construction of a newsprint mill of 15,000 tons annual capacity, which is to be completed by May, 1923.

Another issue of interest is that of $18,000,000 Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent. Sinking Fund External Gold Bonds, particulars of which are advertised by a number of American and Canadian financial houses, including the National City Co., as a matter of record, as the bonds have already been sold at the price of 100 and interest. These bonds are direct obligations of the Kingdom of Norway, which agrees to redeem the entire loan through an accumulative sinking fund, which is to be sufficient to redeem the entire issue during the last 20 years of its currency, viz., 1933-52 inclusive.

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**Laurentide Power.**—Gross earnings for August, $115,070, against $109,161; net income, $51,238, against $46,662. For nine months ended September 30 net income, $428,437, against $365,373.

## MINING NOTES.

The interruption of operations, due to the destruction of power lines caused by the terrible fire in the district of Cobalt last July, about to be ended, by October 15 all the mines of Cobalt are expected to be operating. The silver output [illegible] by October will thus be considerably [illegible] than usual, but everything indicates that production for the next few months will be large.

The mining recorder of Haileybury is reported as being confident that the mining records in the vault of the burned office at Haileybury, will be found to be safe. Success of the mine which had been calling for Haileybury will have lost their records, but will be able to put them all in order by means of records preserved at Toronto.

During September Nipissing produced 276,000 ounces of silver, worth $194,250, and 34,280 lb. of cobalt. Extensions of two branch veins, expected to produce a big tonnage of ore, were found at lower level on shaft 73. The refinery shipped 121,417 ounces.

During October the Tom Hughes gold mine handled over 2,500 tons of ore. The value from this ore exceeded $20 per ton, the total being $105,000 for the month, the ore being thus of a higher average value than ever hitherto recorded as a monthly average by any Northern Ontario gold mine. It is stated that the new rich vein promises to continue across the full width of the claim.

It is stated that development work during the past year at the Argonaut Mine has placed in sight a large tonnage of ore averaging from $17 to $19 per ton in gold. The construction of the mill will be completed before the end of January, and it is expected that substantial profits will be realised directly the mill is in operation.

On the King-Kirkland mine at Kirkland Lake, the shaft has now reached a depth of 300 ft., and the main vein will be developed by lateral work at that depth.

Considerable mining activity is reported from the West Shining Tree district. The Tonopah Co. is actively developing the Herrick property where the shaft is now down 275 ft., with stations cut at 100 and 200 ft. The development of ore at the Wasapika continues. The discovery of gold tellurides in the ores at both the Kingston and the Churchill properties is regarded with interest, as these are unusual in the district, but commonly carry high values. The recently reported purchase by American interests of control of the White Rock property for $380,000 is now followed by the statement that another group has purchased control of the Holding property for $270,000, and preparations for development work on this property are already in progress.

From Timmins come encouraging reports in regard to many mining properties in the Porcupine district. The results of work at the 500-ft. level of the Porcupine Crown promise, it is said, to reinstate this mine among the substantial producers of gold. The Vipond Consolidated, where work is nearing the 1,000ft. level, is said to have similarly confident expectations. Encouraging results are being obtained by the Kerr Lake Co. in its work on its Goldale property, and by the Coniagas Co. on its Newray mine. Progress is being made, with encouraging results, on the Paymaster, and the first gold brick is expected early in November from the Clifton Porcupine, where a small mill has been in course of erection for some time. A mill designed to treat 200 tons of ore daily is in course of construction at the Night Hawk Peninsula mine, where the ore is said to contain about $13 in gold per ton across widths of from 5 ft. to 20 ft. Many other properties, among them the Sylvanite, Bidgood, King-Kirkland, and Goodfish Lake properties in the Kirkland Lake district, are said to be developing favourably.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
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## CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

### New Markets Being Entered.

Canada's foreign trade is rapidly entering new markets for both exports and imports. While her exports to the United States have been retarded, other markets are opening [illegible] and Canada finds herself importing direct from other countries much of her requirements which formerly were purchased through the United States. Tariff preference also is increasing Canada's trade with the United Kingdom and with the scattered portions of the Empire.

During the 12 months ending July, of a total trade of $1,511,207,622, exports amounted to $781,023,176, and imports to $730,184,446, leaving a balance in Canada's favour of $50,838,730.

Imports from the United States declined by $224,075,203, from $723,000,445 in 1921 to $498,115,242 for 1922, or over 31 per cent. From the United Kingdom imports declined by $42,009,266, from $161,706,568 in 1921, to $119,697,302 in 1922, or 26 per cent.

Exports to the United States showed the large decrease of $173,202,332—from $477,347,273 in 1921 to $304,654,941 in 1922. The United Kingdom, however, increased her purchases from Canada, from $207,106,257 in 1921 to $306,792,308 in 1922. Other countries which increased their purchases from Canada were Japan, Mexico, and Norway; Japan increasing her buying of Canadian goods from $6,738,133 in 1921, to $17,046,997 in 1922.

While largely reducing her imports from her chief trading countries, Canada increased her buying from Australia, Bermuda, British South and West Africa, British West Indies, Argentina, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, and Roumania.

Canadian exports during August increased by $12,000,000, as compared with August last year, while imports increased by $2,000,000. The total volume of trade has increased by $14,000,000.

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## LONDON FUR SALES.

Reporting on the October fur sales, the London Fur Trade Association (Inc.) say they were supported by many buyers from many countries. The quality of most articles offered was somewhat inferior to the goods catalogues in May, excepting musquash, which was decidedly better. The competition was, considering the various world-wide complexities, keen for articles really in demand. The home trade bought freely, considering the advanced period of the year. American buyers were much in evidence, and purchased very freely the articles in which they were interested. Continental buyers did not secure so many goods as usual.

The following prices current of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur sale, held on October 16 and 17, are furnished by Messrs. P. R. Poland and Son, 110 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4:—

Otter (1,673), 36s. to 200s., according to quality; beaver (33,546), 28s. to 130s.; cross fox (1,250), 50s. to £52; red fox (6,402), 9s. to 145s.; white fox (10,002), 65s. to 260s.; blue fox (81), 140s. to £30; silver fox (319), 140s. to £95; Jap fox (1,487), 15s. to 48s.; black bear (1,928), 1s. to 210s.; brown bear (193), 30s. to 110s.; wolf (1,835), 16s. to 250s.; wolverine (345), 15s. 6d. to 105s.; ermine (32,293), 2s. 11d. to 5s.; musk ox (33), 90s.; kolinsky (4,453), 15s. 6d.; mink (27,315), 14s. to 72s.; fisher (1,018), £9 10s. to £39; lynx (3,612), 11s. to 160s.; skunk (1,786), 1s. 1d. to 19s. 6d.; badger (761), 4s. 3d. to 28s.; musquash (529,505), 1s. 4d. to 11s. 6d.; marten (16,219), 14s. to 280s.; baum marten (1,106), 55s. to 97s. 6d.; stone marten (1,648), 62s. 6d. to 80s.; raccoon (964), 14s. 6d. to 20s.

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With a view to ensuring the fuel independence of Canada, the Government is considering the establishment of a huge plant at Sydney, for reducing bituminous coal into coke as a substitute for anthracite (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.). Experts of the Mines Department have been asked to report on the

## DAIRY BUTTER.

The total quantity of dairy butter produced in Canada in 1921 was 122,776,580 lb., valued at $45,803,082, according to Government statistics. This is an increase in quantity over the previous year of 11,084,862 lb.

Increased production is shown by all the Provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the largest proportionate increase, 30 per cent., being recorded by British Columbia. In order of dairying importance the Provinces rank: Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

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## MARGARINE v. BUTTER.

Canada as a whole has not taken kindly to oleomargarine. During the war, when the demand for butter advanced the price to prohibitive figures, a number of packing plants and other factories produced a very large supply of the butter substitute. A very high quality was secured, and it met with a ready market. It met a war-time need, and was appreciated. But with the cessation of the war and the gradual return to normal prices, butter has practically driven the substitute off the market.

The report of the cold storage division of the Bureau of Statistics bears silent testimony to the contest for public approval that is going on in the Canadian market. On August 1, 1922, there was but 122,270 lb. of oleomargarine in store in Canada, compared with 201,079 lb. in 1921, a decrease of 39 per cent. On the other hand, the quantity of creamery butter in storage at the same date was 18,176,037 lb., and of dairy butter 551,650 lb.

Cheese in storage amounted to 16,707,234 lb., an increase of 3,472,073 lb. from last year. Eggs stored represented 27,067,212 dozen, compared with 26,936,068 dozen last year. An abnormal increase in turkeys and geese stored is shown by the report. In 1921 there was 9,231 lb. of geese, and in 1922 there was 84,034 lb., and 28,119 lb. of turkeys last year, compared with 101,849 lb. this year.

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The Western Union Telegraph Company has reintroduced night cable letter and week-end cable letter services between Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and Havana.

The loan of comprehensive sets of lantern slides of scenes in Canada and Around the World may be had by teachers and others interested, free of charge, from the Lantern Slide Department, Canadian Pacific Railway, 62 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

## COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

**Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.**—August earnings, $196,737, against $223,823.

**Steel of Canada.**—A dividend of $1¾ per share, less tax, has been declared on the common stock for the quarter, payable November 1.

**Scottish and Dominion Trust.**—A dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, has been declared for the year, £1,000 has been placed to suspense account, and £440 carried forward.

**Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power.**—Combined net earnings for September, [illegible]330 pesetas; increase, 250,333 pesetas. Aggregate from January 1, 20,263,877 pesetas; increase, 3,254,122 pesetas.

**Province of Quebec.**—The Bank of Montreal notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due January 1, 1923, on the 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1954, the balances will be struck on the evening of December 1.

**Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.**—The Bank of Montreal announces that it has received instructions to pay coupons falling due November 1 next on the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines 4 per cent. bonds, 1939 (Alberta and Saskatchewan) and 1942 (Alberta), also 4½ per cent. bonds, 1943 (Saskatchewan). These coupons may be presented for payment at the office of the Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

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The London and South-Western Railway Company has placed an order with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the construction of a floating dock of 60,000 tons lifting power, to be provided at Southampton. Its length will be 960 feet, and it will be capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat.

Recent Grand Trunk appointments are: Mr. D. E. Galloway to be assistant Vice-President; Mr. C. G. Bowker to be operating manager (and assume the duties heretofore performed by the Vice-President in charge of operation) on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers; and Mr. C. Manning to be assistant operating manager, lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

Dispatches from the branch offices of Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co. in the principal cities of Canada continue optimistic in tone. Retail trade, in most districts, it is stated, is being stimulated by generally favourable weather, satisfactory crop results, extensive building operations at many points, and increasing activity in numerous important industries.

QUEBEC AT THE DAIRY SHOW (see last week's *Canada*).

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The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| **GOLD** ... ... ... | 709,509 ozs. |
| **Silver** ... ... ... | 8,412,059 ozs. |
| **Copper** ... ... ... | 3,070,719 lbs. |
| **Nickel,** Metallic ... ... | 5,430,147 lbs. |
| **Nickel,** Oxide ... ... | 1,402,019 lbs. |
| **Lead,** Pig ... ... ... | 3,570,222 lbs. |

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

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## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Sowing Seeds in Danny," by Nellie L. McClung (London: Hutchinson and Co.; 7s. 6d.), displays all those qualities which have made her stories popular both in Canada and elsewhere. The characters in this Manitoba tale are all clearly defined. One gets only less entertainment from Mrs. Burton Frances, the lady with so much theoretical knowledge of children but little practical experience of them, than from Pearl, Danny and the other juvenile members of the sprightly Iverson family. Mrs. McClung's children are certainly delightfully drawn, even if her sentiment is sometimes lavished a little freely.

"The Anglo-American Year-Book" for 1922 (International Development Company, Ltd., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; 15s.) is a very useful directory and reference book containing the names and residences or business addresses of Americans and Anglo-Americans living in the United Kingdom, and also a commercial directory of American firms which have offices or branches there. Information about the Embassy, Consulates, and the various American societies and clubs in England is given, and there are interesting articles regarding the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration, English "Mayflower" Club, American Red Cross and other relief organisations. Useful information regarding British business firms established in the United States, and an article on "English Law for Americans" are among the useful features of the Year Book.

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## CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Banks opened their League programme at Elmers End last Saturday with a match against the City and Midland Bank III. The team was: Harris (capt.); Green and Stainton; Mansfield, Palatini, and McCulloch; Shapley, Brewster, Elder, Stott, and Habgood.

The Midland team, winning the toss, opened with the advantage of the wind, and at once swept to the attack. The Canadian goal had several lucky escapes, the backs finding some difficulty in establishing the necessary angle of contact with a disconcertingly inconsistent ball. After about 20 minutes, however, the team mastered the tricks of the breeze and settled down to play football. Stott and Elder scored in the first half, and Brewster in the second, the Canadians winning by 3 goals to 0.

The experiment with the forwards proved an unqualified success, the line showing, almost for the first time, an understanding of the need for heading for goal by means of passing on the ball to the man best placed to receive it instead of by individual effort. In addition, the shooting was better.

The play of the team as a whole was encouraging for its League prospects. Habgood, Elder, and Stott who should make good inside if he will give his centre more room and pass more squarely to his wing among the forwards, and Palatini and Mansfield, at half, carried off the honours. Harris made two brilliant saves.

The Reserves, playing Aquarius III. in the second round of the A.F.A. Minor Cup, lost by 3 goals to 1. The score was level until ten minutes from time, and the Bank deserved to draw the game. Shaw made a welcome reappearance in the ranks, and Atkinson played a very fine game. Holloway capped a splendid run by scoring the goal.

To-day the Reserves are at home to Kirkdale.

## "CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

A feature of the current monthly issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* is an article on "Empire Industrial Development," which is of more than ordinary interest in view of the statement of Mr. Bonar Law that the Government proposes to call a conference to consider the development of the resources of the Empire.

"Notes of the Month" supply adequate proof that Canadian products are steadily finding new markets in far distant areas. It is satisfactory to know that, in the matter of the supplies for the new harbour works at Takoradi, in the Gold Coast, the Crown Agents for the Colonies are now alive to the fact that many of the articles needed can be furnished by the Dominion. The opening of a sample exhibition at Shanghai is a credit to the activities of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. An indication of how useful the Canadian Government Emigration Agents can be in co-operating with the Department of Trade and Commerce is evidenced by the success which has attended the efforts of Major Murphy at Aberdeen, in regard to Canadian heating stoves and fruit.

The controversy regarding the attitude of the management of the British Empire Exhibition towards overseas products, and the activities of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which is becoming an important medium for ventilating urgent matters affecting the commercial interests of the Dominion, also receive attention.

Not only the growth of the circulation of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, but the widening area in which it finds readers, is shown by the increased pace required for its "Business Introduction" feature.

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2; 10s. (US$2.50) per annum.

## BANKING AND FINANCE.

**Another G.T.P. Misunderstanding.**

In our issue of October 21 we alluded to the confusion caused by a cable relating to interest payments on Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, which it eventually transpired merely related to the decision of the Dominion Government to pay the interest on the Alberta and Saskatchewan Branch Lines bonds. In the past few days a similar misunderstanding has been caused by the statement that the agents who have hitherto paid the interest on these bonds had had their instructions to make the November payment cancelled. Whilst no alarm was caused in well-informed Canadian financial circles by the statement in question, it caused unnecessary anxiety in the minds of those bondholders who did not appreciate the fact that as the Ottawa Government had decided to undertake the payment of the interest due on these bonds they would naturally do so through their own financial agents in this country, the Bank of Montreal. The official announcement with regard to the payment of the November coupon on the bonds in question has since been made. Latest advices from Ottawa with regard to these branch lines are to the effect that they will remain in the National System as feeders of the main line. It is pointed out by a correspondent that "provision for this action was made in the railway estimates passed during the last session of Parliament, when $800,000 was voted for the purpose of reimbursing the two Provinces for the interest paid by them since the G.T. Pacific went into liquidation. The refunds to Alberta and Saskatchewan will amount to approximately $500,000."

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**Hudson's Consolidated Goes to Canada.**

Those of our readers who remember the sensational developments in connection with the ambitious undertaking known as Hudson's Consolidated, Limited, will be interested to learn that this concern proposes to turn its attention to the Dominion. If we remember aright, a similar proposal was put forward in the very early days of the company's history. This company has had a very chequered career, and it is to be hoped that it will be more successful under a Canadian charter than it has been as a British undertaking. The decision to adopt this course at last week's meeting was only arrived at after considerable opposition and the defeat of efforts to secure the appointment of an Investigation Committee to enquire into the affairs of the company. Apparently, the company has been unable to secure needed financial assistance from Germany, France, and Holland, as it had previously been able to do, for the purpose of developing its assets, and as the result of a visit of the managing director to America, and the negotiations conducted by him there, the board decided to transfer the whole of the undertaking of the company—not the American assets only—to a Canadian company. It is of interest to note that Sir Henry Thornton, the newly-appointed head of the Canadian National Railways, is a former chairman of this company, and Mr. C. Howard Tripp, who presided over a rather lively meeting, said, "he thought it was a happy omen that General Thornton was going to Canada to take up an important position just about the same time as this company was transferring to Canada." For the sake of those who invested their money in this undertaking we hope that this coincidence will prove a happy omen for the company's future.

* * *

**Algoma Central's Cheerless Outlook.**

The report for the year to June 30, 1922, of the Bondholders' Committee of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company fully reflects the recent lugubrious statements in the statement of the Lake Superior Corporation. Receipts at $1,722,949 compare with $2,819,892 in the preceding year, and whilst it has been possible to reduce expenses from $2,660,466 to $1,818,352, the result is a loss of $95,403 against net earnings of $159,425 for 1920-1. Deducting the amount brought forward of $84,937, there is a net loss carried forward of $10,465. The aggregate interest on the Railway and Terminal bonds at 5 per cent. is $753,635, so that the deficit for the past year amounts to $849,039. Depreciation reserve account has been increased by the addition of $102,149, making a total charge to revenue on this account since June, 1914, of $938,809. The operations of the company's chief customer, the Algoma Steel Corporation, have been seriously curtailed by the railway and coal strikes in the United States, pulpwood traffic has shown a serious falling off, and the steamship department has experienced low rates, coincident with steady scarcity of cargoes. The Committee state that whilst Canada has secured a good harvest this year, the strikes in the United States will retard both the movement of crops and the revival of trade, and state that it is difficult to regard the immediate outlook as encouraging.

## INVESTMENT NOTES.

Following a recent meeting of the directors of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the President announced that the new plan for the larger financing of the company, which for some time has been known to be under discussion, would not now be proceeded with. Apparently this is partly due to the proposal put forward being found not sufficiently attractive by the financial houses with whom it was discussed, but the President also pointed out, in the course of his statement, that, as a result of improved conditions, the fresh financing is now not so necessary as it seemed at the time of the last general meeting, and that such financing as would meet the company's requirements is available to-day at any time, and the market for such securities has been continually improving to the benefit of the company.

* * *

Mr. Wolvin's statement points out that the situation is now very much better than in the first half of the year.

"The company's labour difficulties" (he says) "have been cleaned up, and our coal miners are now working under an agreement which runs until January 1, 1924. We are producing coal to the maximum capacity of our mines, and will continue to do so until the close of the St. Lawrence River navigation, and the prospects for winter coal production are much better than usual. By the close of the shipping season we will have shipped over 700,000 tons of iron ore to Germany, and I believe have established our ore for future use with the large steel plants there. We are operating two blast furnaces out of the total of four at present operating in Canada, and as soon as the St. Lawrence season closes we will blow in a third furnace. There is a moderate amount of export steel business in addition to an improved domestic trade, and we have contracts for some rails to be rolled this winter, and there is additional rail business to be placed. An acute car shortage is developing, and the Canadian railways need freight cars, which should result in good business for our car building plant. The entire situation is much better, and costs of production are getting back to normal."

* * *

In regard to the prospects of orders being placed by the railways for fresh equipment, some remarks by the President of the National Steel Car Corporation, in his report to the shareholders, are noteworthy. The directors of the Corporation "believe that Canada is on the eve of a business revival, and that general betterment in trade conditions, with an intelligently directed colonisation movement, will result in largely increased railway traffic, and, consequently, in a need for new railway equipment. It is probable that the railway managements are anxious to order equipment as early as finances permit, as the curve of both labour and material prices is likely to advance for some time to come."

* * *

Mr. W. W. Butler, President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., has also referred to the same subjects in a recent interview with the *Montreal Gazette*. Mr. Butler believed that equipment will be one of the first subjects to engage the attention of the new board of direction of the Canadian National Railways and of Sir Henry Thornton, the newly appointed head of the system. He also stated his belief that the C.P.R. will shortly be in need of a considerable amount of fresh equipment. Referring to the recent enquiry by the Grand Trunk Railway for some 7,000 cars of various sorts, Mr. Butler anticipated that in the course of the next two or three months equipment companies in Canada will have received orders of considerable size from the Canadian Railways.

—* *—

The Nova Scotia fishing schooner *Bluenose* beat the American schooner *Henry Ford* at Gloucester, Mass., last week in the international championship race.


LONDON JOINT CITY AND
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN
The Right Hon R McKENNA
JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS
FREDERICK HYDE EDGAR W WOOLLEY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | - | £38,117,103 |
| Paid-up Capital | - | 10,860,852 |
| Reserve Fund | - | 10,860,852 |
| Deposits (31st May 1922) | - | 368,230,831 |

HEAD OFFICE. 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
OVER 1430 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
OVERSEAS BRANCH. 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

AFFILIATIONS
BELFAST BANKING CO LTD THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD
OVER 70 OFFICES IN IRELAND OVER 70 OFFICES IN SCOTLAND

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.*

*Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.*

*Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.*

*Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.*

SCOT.—You should communicate with the Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

W. T.—Tar sands occur in Alberta along the Athabaska River for a distance of upwards of 100 miles north and south of Fort McMurray, reached from Edmonton over the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

J. N. C.—We understand that there has been a good deal of fresh settlement in the district during the last year or so. The population of the district, however, is not great, and the present town seems adequately to fill the needs as a shopping and marketing centre. While, doubtless, it will gradually develop, there seems no reason to anticipate any sudden growth.

W. D. A.—It is estimated that Canada's water-power development, of some 2,700,000 h.p., represents the saving in coal consumption of approximately 27,000,000 tons of coal. Only a small portion of this development is in areas contiguous to coal supplies; consequently much the greater portion of the enormous saving of coal would have to be imported. The saving in coal is but one of the many advantages which water-power development means to Canada's industries. Articles on the subject appeared in *Canada* of July 29 and September 16.

VETERAN.—In all Canada, out of 28,000 farms taken up by returned men, the Soldiers' Settlement Board has temporarily 2,200 back on its hands, because of the death or recurring illness of the original settler, domestic troubles, or other causes, including crop failure. In many cases re-sales have been effected and the property is occupied, so that the net number of returned farms is much smaller than the above. The great majority of the returned farms are in the West. In Quebec, out of 435 farms taken, 56 have come back, and in the Maritime Provinces 65 out of 1,800. The present crop year has been so good that there is not likely to be any considerable increase in failures.

R. T.—The accounts of the concern are not issued separately, being included in those of the controlling company by which the bonds are guaranteed both as to principal and interest. There is thus no means of ascertaining the separate position of the subsidiary enterprise. The amount of bonds outstanding is about £500,000. The latest financial statement of the parent company showed it to be in quite a strong financial position, and though business has been very slack in its line of late, there seem to be good prospects of renewed activity before long. The parent company earns good profits in times of activity, but it is in some degree "either a feast or a famine," and there is a good deal of competition to be faced.

READER.—(1) Having made the enquiry which we promised, we are informed that there is practically no prospect of selling the lots concerned in your question No. 1 at present. A great deal of outlying vacant property has fallen into the possession of the city through failure of the owners to pay the taxes, and a good deal of this (some not so far out as the lots in question) has been sold for $50 per acre, which represents about $5 per lot. In course of time, if or when the property closer in to the town has been built on to some extent, some speculative interest may again be shown in the property further out, but, obviously, this is, at present, a distant and faint prospect. (2) These lots are considered to be worth holding on to. There is no demand for them at present, but the erection of one or two houses suggests the likelihood of residential building development in this direction presently, when the lots in question would probably be saleable.

* *

### CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has decided to form a Canadian section in the London branch of the British Industries Fair (February 19 to March 2) as well as in that at Birmingham.

In future Council meetings are to be held on the last Wednesday of each month, at 2.15.

* *

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association is organising with a view to sending honey to the British market. The honey crop in Ontario this summer amounted to 3,070,000 lb.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 143.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of THREE per Cent. and a BONUS of ONE per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for three months ending 30th November next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record on the 15th November, 1922. The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 16th November to 30th November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors and for other business will be held at the Banking House in Toronto on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
21st October, 1922.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOUR-AND-A HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st January, 1923, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st December, 1922, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For the BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager
47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
1st November, 1922.

### ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 878. Nov. 4, 1923.

**This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.**


## BRITISH COLUMBIA

THOSE whose INCOME IS TOO SMALL for England will find near Kamloops, B.C., the "old country" province of Canada, congenial surroundings and cheap living where moderately hard work will increase their means. Apply **The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2,** or **Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.**


## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.*


### INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

£10,000 to £15,000 in sums of £1,000 upwards required to diamond drill and block ore upon very extensive and valuable mineral deposits in Northern Manitoba, Canada. Extremely large profits will probably be returned to investors.

Favourably mentioned in Manitoba Government reports, and the fullest investigation is courted. For full particulars apply:—Reginald Beck, 23 Greenstead Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.

### FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

### A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

### BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

**MONTREAL—**

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

**TORONTO—**

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar. Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

*Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.*

## Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

**Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—**

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

**Zinc White Manufacturers—**

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."


### A FIELD GRAIN CLEANER.

The Van Allan field grain cleaner is the latest addition to modern farm mechanical equipment. It is a Canadian invention, and has been put through successful tests in the harvest fields of Manitoba and North Dakota this fall.

It works alongside the separator under its own power, and frees the grain of all foul seeds and dirt as it is threshed, bringing it down to straight grade, and leaving the farmer his screenings ready ground for stock feed.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
# Trade Commissioners
## & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

*For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—*

### Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

### Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

### France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

### Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

### India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

### Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

### Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

### Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

### United Kingdom.

High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

### United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

## CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

### Australia.

E. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

### British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

### Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

### Canadian Pacific.

*Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.*

Friday, November 3.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, November 10.—*Montclare.*

*Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.*

Thursday, November 9.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, November 16.—**Empress of Britain.*

*Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.*

Friday, November 3.—†*Metagama.*
*Three-class steamer to Quebec only.
† Via Belfast.

*Vancouver to China and Japan.*

Thursday, November 16.—*Empress of Australia.*
Thursday, November 30.—*Empress of Asia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: November 24, *Niagara;* December 22, *Makura;* January 26, *Niagara.*

The first winter sailings to St. John direct, instead of to Quebec or Montreal, will be the *Tunisian*, from Liverpool, November 17, *Metagama* from Glasgow, December 1, and the *Melita* from Southampton, November 25.

### Cunard Steamship Co.

*Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.*

Thursday, November 9.—*Ausonia.*

*Liverpool to Halifax.*

Thursday, November 16.—*Albania.*
Saturday, November 25.—*Tyrrhenia.*
Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia.*

The Cunard Line will commence its regular winter service to Halifax and Boston, instead of to Quebec and Montreal, with the departure of the *Albania* from Liverpool on November 16, and the *Andania*, from Southampton, on November 22. Some of the Southampton to New York steamers of the Cunard Line will make Halifax a winter port of call out and home.

*Southampton to New York.*

Saturday, November 4.—*Aquitania.*
Friday, November 10.—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, November 11.—*Berengaria.*

*Liverpool to New York.*

Tuesday, November 7.—*Laconia.*

### White Star-Dominion Line.

*Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.*

Saturday, November 4.—*Canada.*

The White Star-Dominion Line will commence its regular winter service to Halifax and Portland, instead of to Quebec and Montreal, with the departure of the *Regina* from Liverpool on November 18, followed by the *Megantic*, November 25, and the *Canada*, December 2. Commencing with their departure from Southampton on November 11 and December 2 respectively, the White Star steamers *Canopic* and *Pittsburg* will call at Halifax en route to New York.

### Manchester Liners (Freight).

*Manchester to St. John and Halifax.*

Thursday, November 16.—*Manchester Produce.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Minnedosa* November 3, *Montclare* November 5, *Regina* November 6, *Empress of Britain* November 8, *Megantic* November 11. Letters only are due via New York by the *Majestic* November 4, *Baltic* November 6, *Olympic* November 11, *Mauretania* November 14.

—* *—

The London and South-Western Railway Company operates such an excellent two-hour train service between Southampton and London that passengers to and from Canada via that port are able to reach it or the Metropolis in considerably less time than those arriving at any other British port. Moreover, the company operates a fine hotel, named the South-Western, over its station facing the docks, which is a great convenience to passengers who desire to break their journey and visit the Isle of Wight, the New Forest, or the many other interesting tourist areas in the vicinity of Southampton, or to go as far as the Channel Islands.

# Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

*For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:—*

**BRISTOL**—Mark Whitwill and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.
**BUXTON**—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.
**DERBY**—G. and A. Pegg, 28 Green Lane.
**HUDDERSFIELD**—S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.
**LEEDS**—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.
**LEICESTER**.—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.
**LONDON**—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.
Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
**STOCKTON-ON-TEES**—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

## COBALT MINES RESUME.

Advices from Cobalt state that the mines have all resumed operations at full blast, after the ten days' enforced idleness caused by the destruction of part of the power transmission line in the bush fires of October 4. The brief delay will cause a lower production of silver during October, but the preparatory work carried out during the interval is said to warrant the expectation that the November output will reach the highest figures for any one month this year.

—* *—

## ONTARIO'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

What the mineral resources of Ontario mean to the productive wealth of Canada is emphasised in the return to the Provincial Department of Mines for the first six months of the current year.

Of chief importance is the output of gold, which amounted to 476,338 oz., of a value of $9,845,910, as compared with 286,018 oz., valued at $5,761,504, for the first period in 1921. Silver was the next in importance, 4,774,666 oz. being produced, valued at $3,273,247, as against 4,277,762 oz., of a value of $2,552,125 in 1921. Pig lead, cobalt, and nickel oxides, separated and unseparated, were other leaders in mineral production. Copper and nickel, however, due to the large supplies upon the market, showed extensive reduction.

The total value of the half-year's output, including metallic and non-metallic minerals, was $20,576,790—a very considerable increase over the $13,157,327 valuation of 1921.

—* *—

## PULPWOOD BARK FOR FUEL.

The Matagami Pulp and Paper Co., with mills at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., are introducing a new type of grate into their fire boxes for the purpose of using pulpwood bark for fuel. The coal strike made coal not only short in supply, but also very high in price, consequently experiments were conducted with the object of providing an efficient substitute, as a result of which the previously wasted bark of the pulp wood will be used.

—* *—

In "From Buss to Bluenose," in the *Canadian Magazine* for October, C. H. J. Snider traces through three centuries the "genealogical tree" of "those sea-queens, the Atlantic fishing schooners"; and Norman S. Rankin tells of a visit to "Jack Miner, Philosopher and Bird-Lover." Other articles include "Canadianisation of the Foreign-Born," by G. E. Reaman; "Language and Literature," by E. Sapir; "Bolshevism and Jacobinism," by H. L. Stewart; "Patriotism, Local and Imperial," by Sir H. R. Reichel; "Fort Churchill as an Ocean Port," by Elihu Stewart; and "Trafalgar Day," by W. Everard Edmonds; as well as "From Month to Month," by Sir John Willison.

### CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

**Dominion of Canada.**

*High Commissioner.*—HON. P. C LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
*Emigration Office.*—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

**Province of British Columbia.**

*Agent-General.*—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

**Province of Nova Scotia.**

*Agent-General.*—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 290.)

**Province of Ontario.**

*Agent-General.*—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

**Province of Quebec.**

*Agent-General.*—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

*High Commissioner.*—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

## CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

**Arranged Alphabetically.**

A.

Anderson, Robert and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.
Anderson, J. A., Halifax.—119 Fentiman Road, S.W.8.

B.

Barnes, Lieut. G. B., Crofton, B.C.—H.M.S. *Harebell*.
Bond, J. H. M., Guelph.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Bonner, Wm., Montreal.—46 Stanhope Gardens, Chelsea.
Bourke, Crozier, Nelson, B.C.—7 Queen's Square, W.C.
Bowley, Mrs. Thomas, Toronto.—White Hall Hotel, 4 Montague Street.
Boyd, Rev. T. Hunter, Waweig, N.B.—54 Balcombe Street, N.W.1.
Brault, Dr. R., Montreal.—11 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.1.
Brigden, Mrs. Geo., Toronto.—16 Bedford Place.
Bruneau, J. N., Quebec.—Waldorf Hotel.

C.

Caldwell, Professor W., Montreal.—Athenæum Club.
Carey, P. J., Ottawa.—Imperial Hotel.
Carman, F. W., Kingston.—68 Second Avenue, Mortlake.
Coates, Wells W., Vancouver.—21 Linden Gardens, W.2.
Cockshutt, W. F., Mrs., Maude and Phyllis, Brantford.—Stafford Hotel.

D.

Downs, H. H., Creston, B.C.—National Hotel.

E.

Edwards, C. P. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hotel Cecil.
Elliot, Miss J. A., St. Thomas.—62 Pont Street.

F.

Fraid, Joseph, Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Francis, Mrs. Gwyn, Jean and Betty, Toronto.—33 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park.
Friedman, Ralph A., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.

G.

Gaunt, John Wm., Montreal.—1 Stanway Gardens, Acton Hill, W.3.

H.

Helme, J. Burn, Smith Falls, Ont.—14 Bedford Place.
Henry, Capt. C. A., Peterboro, Ont.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

J.

Johnston, H. S., Lindsay, Ont.—Hotel Metropole.

L.

Lee-Warner, L. D. S., Montreal.—Tyberton Court, Hereford.

Mac Mc.

Mackenzie, Mrs. Gordon, Winnipeg.—25 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead.
Maclaren, Miss W., Buckingham.—Curzon Hotel.
McGillivray, Mrs T. A. and Miss, Whitby, Ont.—Curzon Hotel.

M

Madeley, R., Toronto.—119 Fentiman Road, S.W.8.
Murison, C. A. P. and Mrs., Vancouver.—R.A. College, Woolwich.
Murphy, D. J., Aberdeen.—Regent Palace Hotel.

N.

Nicholls, Mrs. A. A., Nona and Alan, Edmonton.—79 Woodside, Wimbledon.

P.

Palmer, Dr. W. M. R. and Mrs., Craik, Sask.—Leinster Court Hotel.
Pepler, Arthur and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank, 73 Cornhill, E.C.
Pringle, G. A., Toronto.—14 Gordon Street, W.C.

R.

Ryerson, Rev. Egerton, Toronto.—5 Queen's Gardens, W.2.


## ROBERTS & SHORT

**NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,**

**4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1** (Opposite St. James' Theatre)


S.

Shackleton, Kathleen.—81 Westbourne Terrace, W.
Shepherd, Pearl, Alexandria, Ont.—Oakland Settlement, Canning Town.
Sherris-Marley, Mr. and Mrs., Toronto.—92 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.14.
Smith, J. Forsyth, Liverpool.—Imperial Hotel.
Sutherland, J. A., M.D., Vancouver.—202 Gloucester Terrace, W.2.

T.

Turner, Harold W., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.
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—* *—

The chief paper mills in Quebec have increased the price of newsprint for the first six months of next year from $70 to $75 a ton, according to the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*.

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**EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.**

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CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition and Imperial Fruit Show (closes November 4).
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—Motor Exhibition (closes November 11).

### BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

*In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.*

In the *League of Empire Review and Federal Magazine* there are articles on "The British School at Rome" (Mrs. Arthur Strong), "Bits of Old England: Glastonbury and Mynyddeepe," "The Dalton Plan" (Ernest Young), "The David Copperfield Library," and some notes on Canadian literature.

The *Royal* offers its readers an attractive variety of entertainment. Excellent stories are contributed by Robert Chambers, W. L. George (who starts a new series of "cases" taken from the register of a South Molton Street psycholgical expert), Perceval Gibbon, William Le Queux, and others. In the opening article, "A Busy Man" tells how to be "Fit in Five Minutes." "The Queen of Thrills" (Pearl White, the "stunt" star) is interviewed by Mary B. Mullett. Sylvia Stevenson writes "All About Flirts," and Owen Nares discusses "Girls and Games."

There is a good selection of articles of Imperial interest in *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. Sir James Barrett writes on "White Australia Policy," J. Ellis Barker on "The Empire Need is Railways," M. Cox-Taylor on "The Pure Merino," Mary McLeod Moore on "Barnardo Boys as Settlers," Capt. G. B. Mason on "The British West Indies Medical Services," while the Editor (Mr. Edward Salmon) contributes "A Shuttle in the Empire's Loom." The impending retirement is announced of Major J. R. Boosé, C.M.G., after almost 30 years' connection with the Institute.

—* *—

A useful handbook, dealing with "Minerals and Mining Industries on the Canadian National Railways," has been issued by the Industrial and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways. It is by C. Price-Green, F.R.G.S., the Commissioner of the Department.

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